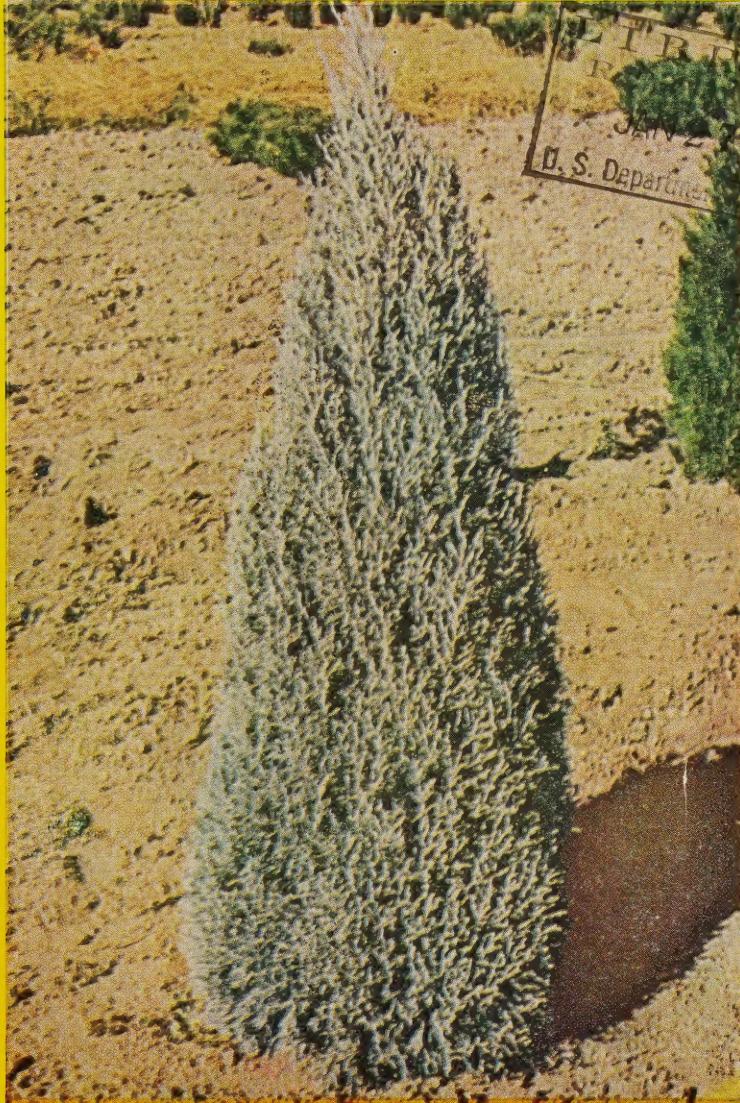


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W.W. WILMORE NURSERIES



Gray Gleam Rocky Mountain Juniper.
(See Page 5)

1954 CATALOG

SPECIMEN TREES, SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS ROSES, HARDY PERENNIALS, ETC.

MEMBER AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

HArrison 4-5584 - P. O. BOX 382 - DENVER 1, COLO.

WEST 38TH AND WADSWORTH
(Two Miles Due West of Elitch's Gardens)

OUR GUARANTEE

Due to changing conditions, we are unable to give more than a 50% mortality guarantee. All retail sales are made subject to replace at half-price, on items failing to survive the first growing season after planting; provided account has been paid in full. All claims for mortality losses must be reported to us by October 1st, to be recognized.

We will, however, insure your purchase 100% for one free replace only, for any item or items, by adding 15% to the purchase price, if desired. This does not include planting of the replacement, as a separate charge will be made on this also, if our services are required in doing so. **We assume no responsibility for winter kill on spring planted stock.**

PLANTING AND LABOR CHARGES

As everyone knows, merchandise costs more today than ever before. A good part of this is on account of labor costs, and our business is no exception. Due to our seasonal business, good labor is hard to get, and at a premium; consequently a revision of planting charges when done on a percentage basis, or labor furnished for other than regular planting must be on a different basis today than it was previous to 1947.

As a general basis, all plants or plantings installed by us will be charged for as follows: all bare root trees, shrubs and perennials—40% added to the sale price of the material; evergreens or other balled and burlapped items at 25% additional; roses at 40c each, where no extra soil or ground preparation is necessary; hedges at 50% additional, or at 20c per foot, whichever is the greater. Where our services are required for just straight labor, the charge is a minimum of \$3.00 per man hour.

GIVE A GIFT CERTIFICATE

Why not make a present of a gift certificate to that friend or loved one you wish to remember for a particular holiday or anniversary—or just simply a present, as a living memorial and constant reminder of the donor. In this way it is possible to purchase a certificate for a shade tree, an evergreen, a rose bush; in fact anything pertaining to plants usually found in a nursery, with delivery to be made in proper season. For example if you want to give someone an evergreen or rose bush for Christmas, it could be done by means of a gift certificate.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Vines, and Hardy Perennials

Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tree Fruits and Evergreens are NOT PREPAID where shipments are made. They are shipped—charges collect. Other items herein listed are prepaid at quoted prices.

We also have larger and smaller sizes of most of the following. Prices on application. If what you desire is not listed, write for quotation.

DECIDUOUS TREES

The Nomenclature of This Catalog Is According to Standardized Plant Names

ACER—MAPLE

Mostly deciduous trees, used extensively for lawn, park and street planting. Most of the species are hardy in northern states. Ordinary soil is satisfactory for Maples. Strong and free growing subjects.

Acer ginnala; Amur Maple. (To 20 ft.) A graceful tall shrub or small tree with handsome foliage, turning brilliant red in autumn; fragrant, light yellow flowers. 3-4 ft., \$2.50.

A. platanoides Schwedler; Schwedler Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) This Maple is one of the most attractive trees under cultivation. It is often called Purple Leaf Maple, because of its reddish-purple leaves in the spring. 6-8 ft., \$8.00; 8-10 ft., \$10.00; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., \$15.00.

A. saccharinum; Silver Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known, rapid growing tree. Underneath side of leaves silver. 8-10 ft., \$4.00; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., \$6.00; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2-in. cal., \$8.50.

A. saccharinum Skinneri; Skinners Cutleaf Maple. (To 50 ft.) A beautiful semi-weeping type of soft or Silver Maple, with finely cut leaves and of more pyramidal habit. 8-10 ft., \$6.00.

A. saccharum; Sugar Maple (50 to 60 ft.) Splendid, ornamental tree; foliage turning bright orange and scarlet in autumn. 6-8 ft., \$6.00; 8-10 ft., \$8.00; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., \$11.00; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2-in. cal., \$14.00.

BETULA—BIRCH

Trees and shrubs, thriving on moist sandy soils. Suitable for northern climates.

Betula alba pendula lacinata; Cutleaf Weeping Birch. (30 to 40 ft.) A graceful, white barked tree with drooping limbs and delicately cut-leaved foliage. Highly recommended for lawn and park planting. 6-7 ft., \$7.00; 7-8 ft., \$8.00; 8-9 ft., \$9.00; 9-10 ft., \$10.00.

B. pendula (alba); European White Birch. (25 to 30 ft.) This is a graceful white barked tree of the upright form. We offer the clump form of this tree, containing three or more stems at or near the ground level. 5-6 ft., \$5.00; 6-7 ft., \$6.00; 7-8 ft., \$7.50.

CRATAEGUS—HAWTHORN

Woody plants, with handsome foliage and attractive flowers, and decorative fruit. Usually dwarf or semi-dwarf trees. Ideal for screening or as actual specimens.

Crataegus cordata; Washington Hawthorn. (To 20 ft.) Flowers creamy-white, fruiting in large clusters of small coral-red fruit. Brilliant autumn foliage. 4-5 ft., \$4.00; 5-6 ft., \$5.00; 6-7 ft., \$6.50.

Crataegus oxyacantha; Pauls Scarlet Hawthorn. (To 15 ft.) Bright pink blossoms of this Hawthorn make it very outstanding. It does not fruit. Should be planted in Colorado in semi-protected area. 6-7 ft., \$6.00.

ELAEAGNUS

Ornamental shrubs or small trees. Grow in any well-drained soil and sunny location.

Elaeagnus angustifolia; Russianolive. (20 to 40 ft.) An ornamental tree of special value; attractive silver gray leaves, grayish white berries. It blooms profusely in June, flowers yellow and very fragrant. An excellent tree for semi-arid districts. Desirable for mass planting. Used frequently for hedges and windbreaks. 8-10 ft., \$7.00; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2-in. cal., \$10.00.

(For hedging prices see page 11.)

FRAXINUS—ASH

Medium sized trees, thriving over a wide territory.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata; Green Ash. (30 to 40 ft.) Especially valuable for planting in high altitudes and dry climates. Succeeds everywhere, and most valuable for farm plantings. 8-10 ft., \$5.00.

GLEDITSIA—HONEYLOCUST

Planted as specimen and for shade: they are adapted to most soils. Drought resistant.

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis; Thornless Honeylocust. (50 to 60 ft.) Fragrant white flowers in May. Long lived hardy tree, and drought resistant. Succeeds on most any kind of soil. Not affected by borers. 6-8 ft., \$5.50; 8-10 ft., \$7.00; 1½-1½-in. cal., \$10.00; 1½-2-in. cal., \$13.00.

G. triacanthos inermis Moraine; Moraine Locust. (To 60 ft.) (Plant Patent No. 836.) Grows more rapidly than the regular Thornless Honeylocust, but being a sterile tree does not set the seed pods. Similar in all other respects. A very desirable tree in all plantings, and highly recommended. 6-7 ft., \$8.00; 7-8 ft., \$10.00; 8-10 ft., \$12.50.

MALUS—APPLES

Trees and shrubs of high ornamental and commercial values.

Malus ioensis Bechtel; Prairie Crab. (12 to 15 ft.) A beautiful, double pink, flowering crab with fragrant flowers, May-June. Perfectly hardy, succeeds well in most soils not extremely wet. The only fragrant double crab. 3-4 ft., \$3.00; 4-5 ft., \$4.00; 5-6 ft., \$6.00.

Dolga Crab. (To 20 ft.) A beautiful ornamental crab; flowers are white, followed by gorgeous small, red, and almost heart-shaped fruit. 5-6 ft., \$2.50; 6-8 ft., \$3.50; 1-1½ in. cal., \$6.00.

Hopa Crab. (15 to 20 ft.) Very popular ornamental crab with showy blossoms of cerise-red color. Highly recommended. 5-6 ft., \$3.50; 6-7 ft., \$4.50.

Red Silver Crab. (To 18 ft.) Similar to Hopa Crab, but leaves and blossoms are deeper red. 4-5 ft., \$3.00; 5-6 ft., \$4.00.

POPULUS—POPLAR, ASPEN AND COTTONWOOD

Trees and shrubs with soft wood. Widely planted for avenues, windbreaks, and ornament.

Populus nigra; Lombardy Poplar. Grows tall and symmetrical. Branches close to the ground and is fine for screen purposes or landscape work. A picturesque tree. 8-10 ft., \$2.25; 1¼-1½ in. cal., \$3.00; 1½-2 in. cal., \$4.00; 2-2½ cal., \$5.50. Ten or more of a size, 10% discount.

Populus sargentii; Cottonless Cottonwood (60 to 90 ft.) This is the regular Western Broadleaf Cottonwood except that it does not bear cotton. Recommended for large estates and farms. 6-8 ft., \$2.50; 8-10 ft., \$3.50; 1¼-1½-in. cal., \$4.50; 1½-2-in. cal., \$7.00; 2-2½-in. cal., \$10.00.

QUERCUS—OAK

Quercus borealis; Northern Red Oak. (To 50 ft.) Apparently this variety of all the Oaks is best adapted to Colorado climate. Its wide spreading branches, hardiness, and beautiful fall coloring, as well as smooth bark, made it the outstanding tree of this family. 6-8 ft., \$8.00; 8-10 ft., \$10.00; 1¼-1½ in. cal., \$13.00; 1½-2 in. cal., \$17.50.

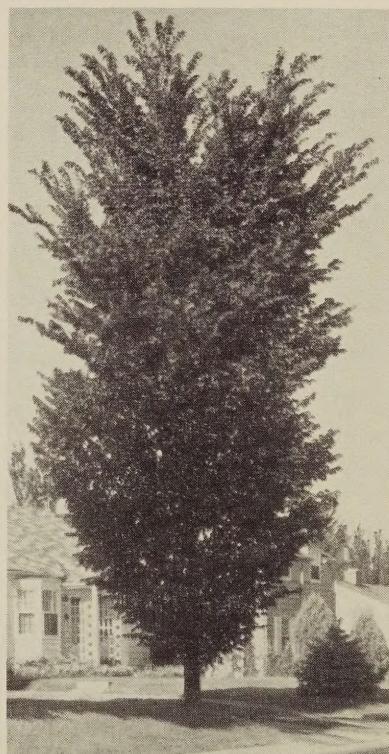
SORBUS—MOUNTAINASH

Deciduous trees or shrubs, most of the species are hardy in the north, and will thrive even in dry soil.

Sorbus aucuparia; European Mountain Ash. (20 to 40 ft.) A valuable ornamental tree with scarlet berries from July to winter, also beautiful fern-like green foliage. The combination of berries and foliage makes this one of the most striking and beautiful trees that grow. 6-8 ft., \$5.50; 8-10 ft., \$7.50.

TILIA—LINDEN

Tilia americana; American Linden. (30 to 40 ft.) Suitable for parks or lawns. Intensely fragrant yellow flowers, and broad top, which gives plenty of shade. 6-8 ft., \$5.00; 8-10 ft., \$7.50; 1¼-1½ in. cal., \$10.00; 1½-2 in. cal., \$13.00; 2-2½ in. cal., \$17.00.



Augustine Ascending Elm
(For description and prices see next page.)

ULMUS—ELM

Probably the most popular parking tree in the plains area; used extensively for shade and ornamental trees.

Ulmus americana Ascendens; Augustine Ascending Elm. (To 80 ft.) We are sole agents for Colorado and surrounding territory for this tree, which we can highly recommend. Very slender in growth as compared to most other Elms; will not break up in snowstorms, due to ascending habit of branches. No other shade trees combines the stately beauty, quick growth, indestructibility, immunity, adaptability and long life of this tree. Excellent along drives or background screening. 6-7 ft., \$8.00; 7-8 ft., \$9.00; 8-9 ft., \$10.00; 1½-1½ in. cal., \$12.00. Ten or more of a size, 10% discount.

Ulmus parvifolia; Chinese Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) A tree now so popular and so much used that a description is hardly necessary. Extensively used for windbreaks, farms, estates, etc., as well as parking and shade trees; gaining in popularity as a tall hedge. 6-8 ft., \$2.25; 8-10 ft., \$3.00; 1¼-1½ in. cal., \$4.00; 1½-2 in. cal., \$5.00; 2-2½ in. cal., \$7.00; 2½-3 in. cal., \$10.00; 3-3½ in. cal., \$15.00.

SEEDLINGS FOR HEDGE

	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.	1.25	10.00
3-4 ft.	1.75	15.00
4-5 ft.	3.00	25.00
5-6 ft.	5.00	45.00

(25 or more at 100 rate)

PLEASE DON'T DROWN ME!

We have found through experience the hard way that certain trees as listed below, definitely will not take too much water for the first year in getting them established. We believe that 90% of the losses sustained on the following trees is from over-watering on the transplanting year. This group of trees definitely will not take too frequent watering the first year, and care should be given to the following instructions on watering as noted at the end of this article.

We have reference to **Cherries, Cutleaf Weeping Birch, American Linden, Red Oak, Schwedler Maple** and other hard **Maples**, and **Mountain Ash**. These trees should never be planted with a water basin or depression left around the base of the tree; nor should they be planted in any low position in the yard where the water would have a tendency to drain to or stand in that immediate area. They should be planted at ground level and soaked most thoroughly at that time, to eliminate air pockets; and instead of frequent sprinklings, should be given deep irrigation every ten days to two weeks thereafter according to weather conditions. By deep irrigation we mean: remove the nozzle from the hose, using the open end, allow a stream of water about pencil size to run at the base of the tree for an hour or more, depending on the size of the tree. It may be necessary to reset the hose at the opposite side of tree and repeat.

FRUIT TREES

Apples. Two-year 4½ ft. and up, \$2.00 each; \$18.00 per 10.

Varieties—

- Red Delicious ➢ Wealthy
- Duchess ➢ Whitney Crab
- Fameuse (Snow) ➢ Winesap
- Jonathan ➢ Yellow Delicious
- Red McIntosh ➢ Yellow Transparent

Apricot—Hardy Manchu variety. 4-5 ft. size, \$3.00 each.

Cherries—Two-year, 4-5 ft., \$3.00 each; \$27.00 per 10; 1 in. caliper, 5 ft. size, \$3.50 each.

Varieties—Early Richmond and ✓ Large Montmorency, English Morello.

✓ Sweet Cherry, Yellow Glass. Size 11/16 in. cal., 4½ ft. and up, \$3.50 each.

Peach—Varieties, Elberta, J. H. Hale and Polly. 4-5 ft. size, \$2.50 each.

Plums—Two year, 4½ ft. and up, \$3.00 each; \$27.00 per 10. Varieties: Green Gage, Italian Prune, Omaha, Sapa and Waneta.

WE HAVE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES IN THE NURSERY, LARGER THAN ABOVE LISTED. IN MOST OF THE VARIETIES, BUT NOT ALL. SOLD ON A CALIPER BASIS OF \$5.00 PER INCH CALIPER.

Currants—2-year.

✓ Red Lake, 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Grapes—2-year, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen—except as noted.**Varieties—**

✓ Concord, blue

✓ Fredonia, early black

✓ Niagara, white

✓ Sheridan, blue, \$1.00 each.

Gooseberries—2-year.

✓ Champion (green) and Houghton (red), 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Raspberries—No. 1 grade

✓ Cumberland (black-cap), 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

✓ Indian Summer, red everbearing, No. 1 grade, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Rhubarb—McDonald Red. (grown from divisions) 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Asparagus—Washington, 2-year.

75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

EVERGREENS

INSECT PESTS COMMON TO EVERGREENS

The two most common insects that infest the Juniper and Spruce families are red spider and aphis, or aphids as they are also known. Red spider is detected readily by the foliage turning to a yellowish green, and later to brown dead needles when the infestation gets real bad; usually starting near the ground on upright growing trees, but appearing most any place on the prostrate or low growing types. Treatment: A dusting of lime-sulphur to the infested area, or by spraying with Isotox. Aphis are readily seen in colonies upon close examination, usually on the underneath side of the branches, or on the main stem near the top of the tree. Where ants are noticed working around the branches of Evergreen, it is generally a sign of aphis being there. Easily controlled by spraying with Black Leaf 40, 1½ tablespoons to a gallon of water.

The following is a list of the better varieties of evergreens that are being used extensively in landscaping. These trees are well rooted and well shaped and are worthy of any planting. We do not have Arborvitae—they are not hardy here.

Where we are to do the planting, proper additional charges will be added to the quoted prices of evergreens herein listed. (See inside front cover).

Height specified after variety indicates height tree should attain at maturity. All conifers listed are hardy here. We have other species not listed and will be glad to give prices on anything in stock. Prices on larger sizes of those listed may be obtained upon application.

JUNIPERUS—JUNIPER

Evergreen mostly, small trees and shrubs. Some Junipers often incorrectly called Cedars.

Juniperus chinensis Armstrongi; Armstrong Juniper. (To 6 ft.) A green form of spreading Juniper, greatly resembling the Pfitzer except for color. 5 gal. cans, \$7.50; 18-24 in., \$9.00.

J. chinensis Pfitzer; Pfitzer Juniper. (To 6 ft.) One of the best low-growing forms. Spreading habit. Foliage is attractive bluish-green, 15-18 in., \$7.00; 18-24 in., \$9.00; 2-2½ ft., \$11.00; 2½-3 ft., \$13.00; 3-3½ ft., \$16.00. In addition to the above we have the 1 gal. cans, \$3.00; 2 gal. cans, \$5.50; 5 gal. cans, \$9.00 and up.

We also offer the above in staked material where greater height is desired. 2½-3 ft., \$16.00; 3-3½ ft., \$18.50; 3½-4 ft., \$21.00.

J. chinensis Hetzi; Hetzi Pfitzer Juniper. (To 7 ft.) A bluer form of Pfitzer, slightly more upright and a spreading type of real merit. 18-24 in., \$9.00; 2-2½ ft., \$11.00; 2½-3 ft., \$13.00; 3-3½ ft., \$16.00.

J. chinensis Plumosa; Plume Pfitzer Juniper. (To 4 ft.) A finer needled type than the regular Pfitzer; and a slower grower, and of consequence, safer to use in a given location. One of the very finest of the prostrate evergreens. 15-18 in., \$8.00; 18-24 in., \$10.00; 2-2½ ft., \$12.00; 2½-3 ft., \$14.00.

J. horizontalis plumosa; Andorra Creeping Juniper. (To 12 in.) A beautiful low and spreading Juniper of compact form, normal blue-green in summer but taking on a beautiful bronzy purplish color in late fall and winter. Used in front of very low windows or well windows or to cover banks. Should be kept well trimmed. 15-18 in., \$8.00; 18-24 in., \$10.00; 2-2½ ft., \$12.00.

J. sabina; Savin Juniper. (To 4 ft.) Spreading form with slender branches and dark green leaves. Excellent for foundation work and for underplanting. 15-18 in., \$7.00; 18-24 in., \$9.00; 2-2½ ft., \$11.00; 2½-3 ft., \$13.00; 3-3½ ft., \$16.00.

J. sabina Tamarix; Tamarix Savin Juniper. (To 2 ft.) An excellent creeping form. Foliage of fine texture and with a bluish-green hue. Grows very dense and never changes color. 15-18 in., \$8.00; 18-24 in., \$10.00; 2-2½ ft., \$12.00. In addition to the above we have 1 gal. cans, \$2.50 and up; 5 gal. cans, \$8.50 and up.

J. sabina Vonehron; Vonehron Savin Juniper. (To 6 ft.) Rather fast growing, dark green Juniper. Grown as a prostrate naturally, or as a sheared globe, or even as an upright when staked and trimmed. A fine Juniper. We list the globes only. 12-15 in., \$7.50; 15-18 in., \$9.50; 18-21 in., \$12.00; 21-24 in., \$14.00; 2-2½ ft., \$17.00.

J. scopulorum; Colorado Silver Juniper. (To 30 ft.) Silvery foliage and close symmetrical upright growth. Thrives in hot, dry weather, when the color is the brightest. Very hardy. 3½-4 ft., \$14.00; 4-5 ft., \$16.00; 5-6 ft., \$20.00; 6-7 ft., \$25.00.

The following *scopulorum* Junipers are propagated by grafting from their respective parent-plants. Consequently identical matches are obtained through this method, which is not the case with the seedling types, where good matches are practically impossible. As a family their ultimate heights vary somewhat, but will average around 25 feet.

J. scopulorum Gray Gleam. (Plant Patent No. 848.) This is our own introduction and without boasting we feel it is the most outstanding *Scopulorum* Juniper yet introduced. In color silvery-blue through the growing season, taking on a grayish-blue cast in the dormant or winter season, becoming more brilliant through the winter months when other varieties become dull and drab. The more exposed to the winter sun, the more brilliant the color. Does not require shearing because of its slow growth habit, yet fills fully and symmetrically as the tree develops. Colored illustration on front of our catalog. 2½-3 ft., \$12.50; 3-3½ ft., \$15.00.

J. scopulorum Pathfinder. In our opinion this is the best of many fine varieties introduced by Lloyd Moffet, of the Plumfield Nurseries, Fremont, Neb. A bluish-silver type, with very pyramidal habit of growth. *Arborvitae*-like flat foliage. Attracts instant attention, and most popular of the grafts; highly recommended. 2½-3 ft., \$11.00; 3-3½ ft., \$13.00; 3½-4 ft., \$15.00; 4-5 ft., \$17.50.

J. scopulorum Platinum. (Plant Patent No. 1070.) This is a remarkable new variety with great popular appeal. Its outstanding characteristic is its brilliant silvery-blue color which makes it contrast with other evergreens. Upright pyramidal form with a rather broad base and makes a compact growth with very little shearing. 3½-4 ft., \$15.00; 3½-4 ft., \$17.50; 4-5 ft., \$20.00.

J. scopulorum Sutherland. This type of evergreen is definitely green in color as compared to the other varieties of *Scopulorum*. It is bushier in growth habit than the others, and consequently wider at the various given heights, than is the case with other varieties of the same size. Its beauty in our opinion is to allow it to grow in a natural manner, without shearing; whereas most of the other varieties are markedly improved and thickened by shearing. 2½-3 ft., \$11.00; 3-3½ ft., \$13.00; 3½-4 ft., \$15.00.

JUNIPER VIRGINIANA (EASTERN REDCEDAR)

J. virginiana Canaert; Canaert Eastern Redcedar. A leading favorite and widely known. Intense green in color, heavily fruited with bluish berries in the fall, giving a most striking appearance. 3-3½ ft., \$13.00; 3½-4 ft., \$15.00; 4-5 ft., \$17.50.



Juniper Scopulorum

J. virginiana Cypress; Cypress Eastern Redcedar. Fine type of upright Juniper, with glossy green foliage, of about the same color as the Canaert Juniper. Carries a better winter color than most of the green upright types. 3-3½ ft., \$13.00; 3½-4 ft., \$15.00; 4-5 ft., \$17.50.

J. virginiana Hill Dundee; Hill Dundee Eastern Redcedar. One of the most valuable Junipers introduced in recent years. It makes a compact pyramidal growth of moderate size. Summer coloring greyish-green, changing to a purplish tint in late fall and winter. An excellent variety for use in landscaping. 2-2½ ft., \$9.00; 2½-3 ft., \$11.00; 3-3½ ft., \$13.00; 3½-4 ft., \$15.00; 4-5 ft., \$17.50; 5-6 ft., \$22.00.

J. virginiana Ketellear; Ketellear Eastern Redcedar. Another one of the green types of upright Juniper. The older the tree gets, the fuller and more beautiful. An especially fine addition in the upright types. 3-3½ ft., \$13.00; 3½-4 ft., \$15.00; 4-5 ft., \$17.50; 5-6 ft., \$22.00.

ABIES—FIR

Evergreens, mostly tall growing varieties; foliage resembling somewhat the Spruce family.

Abies concolor; White Fir. (To 70 ft.) A soft needled evergreen of rare beauty, getting more beautiful as the tree develops. At a distance closely resembling our Colorado Blue Spruce. They vary in color from blue to green and are highly prized in any planting. Care should be used, the same as with Spruce, to allow plenty of room for growth expansion. An excellent evergreen for screening or as an individual specimen. 3-3½ ft., \$18.00; 3½-4 ft., \$21.00; 4-5 ft., \$25.00; 5-6 ft., \$32.00; 6-7 ft., \$40.00.

Evergreen Planting Instructions—Page 23

Residents of Colorado Be Sure and Add Sales Tax

PICEA—SPRUCE

Tall evergreen trees of pyramidal habit and continuous trunk.

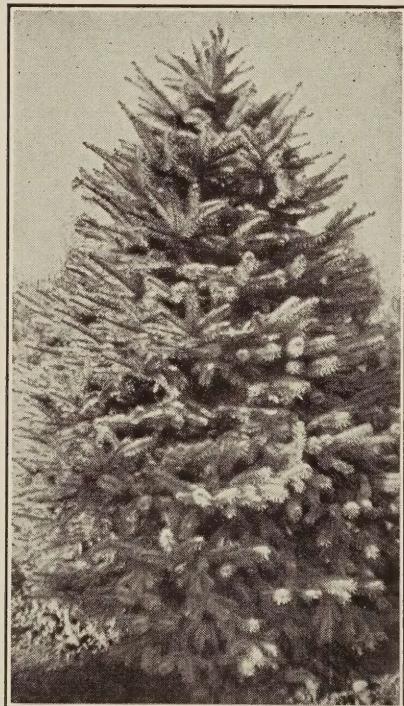
Picea pungens; Blue Colorado Spruce. (To 60 ft.) This tree is undoubtedly the most popular of the evergreens of this type. A conical shaped, silver-tipped evergreen with symmetrical branches of prickly blue needles. Often referred to as "The Glory of the Conifers." 2-2½ ft., \$15.00; 2½-3 ft., \$18.00; 3-3½ ft., \$22.00; 3½-4 ft., \$26.00; 4-5 ft., \$30.00.

P. glauca albertiana Dwarf; Dwarf Alberta White Spruce. (To 5 ft.) A beautiful compact type of dwarf Spruce, rarely growing more than two inches in a season. One of the few Spruces that can be used in landscaping real close to the residence. Should be placed to avoid winter suns in Colorado, or slightly protected from same. Highly recommended. 2-2½ ft., \$18.00; 2½-3 ft., \$21.00; 3-3½ ft., \$25.00.

PINUS—PINE

Large evergreen trees, furnishing valuable timber and ornamental trees, a few dwarf and compact forms.

Pinus aristata; Bristlecone Pine. (25 to 30 ft.) Also called Foxtail Pine. A handsome evergreen and very valuable in landscape plantings, not having as spreading habit as other upright Pines and not as dense in foliage, giving a very characteristic effect to the tree. The needles exude a resin making a glistening effect to the tree. Highly recommended, even though stock is limited. 3-3½ ft., \$18.00; 3½-4 ft., \$21.00; 4-5 ft., \$25.00; 5-6 ft., \$32.00.



Blue Colorado Spruce

Pinus cembroides edulis; Colorado Pinon Pine. (To 15 ft.) A very hardy species of pine. Will grow fine in hot, dry conditions. Produces an edible nut, which is delicious. Very dark green short needles. Slow growing. 2½-3 ft., \$10.00; 3-3½ ft., \$12.00; 3½-4 ft., \$14.00; 4-4½ ft., \$16.00; 4½-5 ft., \$18.50; 5-6 ft., \$21.00.

P. mugho mugho; Mugho Swiss Pine. (To 5 ft.) A dense globose form of dwarf pine, containing numerous side branches, which flare out close to the ground, spreading horizontally, then turning upward in a regular open growth. Perfect specimens may be obtained by pinching off half of the growth of each candle about two weeks after the new growth reaches around three inches, 12-15 in., \$7.00; 15-18 in., \$10.00; 18-24 in., \$12.50.

P. nigra; Austrian Pine. (To 50 ft.) One of the very best of the long needled pines. Always full and bushy as well as symmetrical. Highly prized in any landscaping. 3½-4 ft., \$15.00; 4-5 ft., \$17.00.

P. ponderosa; Ponderosa Pine (Western Yellow Pine). (To 50 ft.) Probably the hardest of all Pines, withstanding drought better than any other evergreen; yet adapted to any type soil. Nothing better for picturesque groupings or contrast plantings. 3-4 ft., \$12.00; 4-5 ft., \$16.00; 5-6 ft., \$21.00.

P. sylvestris; Scotch Pine. (To 50 ft.) Needles light green in color, though somewhat shorter than most of the long needled pines. Makes rapid growth and very hardy. Adaptable to almost any soil. 3-4 ft., \$12.00.

Euonymus kiautschovicus; Spreading Euonymus (Euonymus patens). (To 4 to 5 ft.) An ideal shrub for this climate where used in protected areas and hidden from winter suns. Should be planted with a north or north-east exposure. Classified as broad-leaved evergreen; and under favorable conditions will retain its leaves all winter. Has handsome glossy green foliage with creamy-white blossoms followed by orange-red fruit holding well into the winter. Balled in earth and burlapped specimens. 18-24 in., \$7.50; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00; 2½-3 ft., \$11.00.

Mahonia aquifolium; Oregon grape. (To 4 ft.) This is a priceless item for shady conditions in our Colorado climate. Should never be planted where exposed to the Colorado winter suns, and is one of the few items that thrives here in a shady location. It is classed among the broad-leaved evergreens, and has holly-like foliage of bright glossy green leaves. Blooms in early spring, with large clusters of bright golden-yellow flowers, followed by miniature blue-black berries. Must be balled in earth and burlapped like an evergreen, and makes beautiful specimens where trimmed rather heavily. Highly recommended for proper locations. 12-15 in., \$6.00; 15-18 in., \$7.00; 18-24 in., \$8.50.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Shrubs herein listed are well-developed heavy plants, of strong root systems for landscape purposes; and should not be confused with the lighter grade shrubs so commonly sold in mail-order and counter-trade offerings.

BERBERIS—BARBERRY

Barberries are widely grown for hedges and as specimen bushes for their general beauty and for the attractive flowers in spring and the fruits in autumn and winter. The evergreen species do best in moist well-drained light loam, but the deciduous species may have drier soils.

Berberis thunbergi; Japanese Barberry (4 to 5 ft.) Pale yellow flowers. April-May. A splendid hardy hedge plant. Also fine for mass planting. Brilliant red fruit and foliage in autumn. 2-2½ ft., \$1.25. (For hedging grade see under hedges, top of page 11.)

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea; Redleaf Japanese Barberry (3 to 6 ft.) This is a variety of the Japanese barberry. The foliage is a rich lustrous red, becoming more brilliant and gorgeous throughout the summer and in the fall changes to vivid orange, scarlet and red shades. 18-24 in., \$1.50; 2-2½ ft., \$1.75.

Berberis thunbergi Truehedge Columnberry; Truehedge Columbembery Barberry. U. S. Plant Patent No. 110. (5 to 6 ft.) Often called the "ready made hedge." May be used for formal hedge, individual specimens, window boxes, and similar plantings without pruning. Often mistaken for Boxwood, because of extremely formal shape, and dense glossy foliage. Highly recommended. 2-2½ ft., \$1.75 each; \$16.00 per 10.

BUDDLEIA—BUTTERFLY BUSH

Even when buddleias are not hardy north, the roots may survive with winter protection. They thrive in sunny locations in rich well-drained soil.

Buddleia davidii; Orangeeye Butterfly-bush or Summer Lilac. (To 8 ft.) Blooms July-October in dense cylindrical spikes, in following varieties, Pink Dawn and Dubonnet. No. 1 plants, \$1.00; 3 yr. plants, \$1.75.

CARAGANA—PEASHRUB

They should be planted in sunny positions in open soil.

Caragana arborescens; Siberian Peashrub. (12 to 15 ft.) An attractive dense growing shrub with bright green, small locust-like leaves. In early spring it bears numerous pea-like yellow flowers, followed by small pea-shaped pods that remain after the leaves have fallen. 2-3 ft., \$1.25; 3-4 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$2.00.

CARYOPTERIS—BLUEBEARD

Caryopteris incana; Bluebeard (Bluemist Spirea). (To 2 ft.) Dwarf growing shrub covered with numerous clusters of powdery blue flowers from August to frost; foliage silvery green. Highly recommended especially where a dwarf shrub is needed. No. 1 size plants, \$1.25.

CHAENOMELES—FLOWERING QUINCE

Attractive ornamental subjects.

Chaenomeles japonica; Japanese Flowering quince. (5 to 6 ft.) Well known shrub producing showy scarlet flowers in April. Greenish-yellow quince-like fruits. Spiny branches. 2-3 ft., \$1.25; 3-4 ft., \$1.75.

CORNUS—DOGWOOD

Dogwoods are useful for group plantings and as single specimens.

Cornus alba sibirica; Siberian Dogwood. (8 to 10 ft.) Hardy, vigorous, upright shrub producing small white flowers. April-May. Porcelain-blue fruit. Bright red bark in winter. 3-4 ft., \$1.75; 4-5 ft., \$2.25.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster acutifolia; Peking Cotoneaster. (6 to 8 ft.) A graceful shrub ideal for foundation or full sun planting. The brilliant autumn foliage and black fruits remain well into the winter. 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

EUONYMUS

Ornamental shrubs and small trees, used mostly for their beauty and brilliant fall coloring.

Euonymus alatus; Winged Euonymus. (To 8 ft.) Yellow flowers May-June. Interesting corky, winged branches. Leaves turning brilliant crimson in autumn. 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

Euonymus europaeus; European Euonymus. (10 to 12 ft.) A large shrub, with light yellow flowers in drooping clusters, followed by brilliant rose-colored berries. Takes on a most beautiful scarlet foliage in fall. 2-3 ft., \$1.75; 3-4 ft., \$2.25.

FORSYTHIA

Forsythias are amongst the showiest spring-blooming shrubs. They are not particular as to soil.

Forsythia suspensa fortunei; Fortune Weeping Forsythia. (To 8 ft.) Upright, arching branches. Golden yellow flowers early in April. 3-4 ft., \$1.75; 4-5 ft., \$2.25.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangeas require a rich, porous and somewhat moist soil; they bloom most freely in full sun. They should be pruned rather severely in early spring.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora; Snow-hill Hydrangea. (4 to 5 ft.) Large double white flowers blooming in June and July. Thrives in shady places. 2-3 ft., \$1.75.

Hydrangea paniculata Peegee; Peegee Hydrangea. (4 to 5 ft.) A very hardy shrub with large trusses of showy double white flowers, blending into pink and bronze shades in autumn. September to October. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

KOLKWITZIA

Kolkwitzia amabilis; Beautybush. (To 8 ft.) Bell-shaped flowers, pink with yellow throat, blooms May-June. Very graceful shrub, hardy. 2-3 ft., \$1.75; 3-4 ft., \$2.25; 4-5 ft., \$3.00.

LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET

Used mostly as formal boxed hedges; occasionally as a specimen shrub.

Ligustrum Vulgare; European Privet. One of the hardest privets for this area. Dark glossy green foliage, holding same into the early winter. Highly recommended. See prices under Hedges following Shrubs, top of page 11.

L. vulgare Lodense; Lodense Privet. A dwarf variety of European Privet, and the only reliable variety that can be kept truly low. Fine for around patios or bordering walks. Holds leaves so late into the winter, can almost be classified as being evergreen. Should be thoroughly watered in late fall to avoid dry freezing. See prices under Hedges, top of page 11.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE

Honeysuckles are very popular ornamental subjects. They thrive in any good garden soil.

Lonicera tatarica Rosy; Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle. (To 12 ft.) Hardy, vigorous grower. Bright pink flowers in abundance, April-May. Red fruit. One of the most noticeable shrubs. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$2.00.

PHILADELPHUS—MOCKORANGE

Floriferous popular shrubs, very fragrant. If pruning is needed it should be after flowering, since the blossoms appear from wood of the previous year.

Philadelphus virginicus Snowflake; Minnesota Snowflake Mockorange. (To 8 ft.) (Plant Patent No. 538.) An outstanding introduction; every blossom double, sweet-scented, very profuse bloomer. A graceful, well branched shrub retaining its foliage better than most of the Mockoranges. 3-4 ft., \$2.50.

P. virginicus; Virginian Mockorange. (To 8 ft.) Medium grower. Loads down with beautiful fragrant semi-double flowers over a long season, beginning in May. 2-3 ft., \$1.75; 3-4 ft., \$2.25; 4-5 ft., \$3.00.



Virginal (*Philadelphus*)

PHYSOCARPUS—NINEBARK

Deciduous spirea-like shrubs.

Physocarpus opulifolius Dwarf; Dwarf Ninebark. (4 to 5 ft.) A dwarf form of Ninebark. White flowers in clusters. Small leaves. A compact and rounded type shrub. Highly recommended; also makes an excellent hedge. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

POTENTILLA—CINQUEFOIL

Potentilla farreri; Golddrop Cinquefoil. (To 3 ft.) A new "find" among dwarf shrubs. Plants have fairly dense green foliage, surmounted by a generous profusion of small bright golden-yellow blossoms from June to fall freezing weather. Hardy both in sun or shade. 18-24 in., \$2.00.

PRUNUS—STONE FRUITS

Includes plums, apricots, peaches, cherries and cherry-laurels. They are not particular as to soil.

Prunus cistena; Purpleleaf Plum. (To 10 ft.) A very attractive shrub. Hardy. Leaves are purplish-red in color. 2-3 ft., \$2.00; 3-4 ft., \$2.75; 4-5 ft., \$3.50.

P. cistena Newport; Newport Purpleleaf Plum. (To 12 ft.) Practically identical to Prunus Cistena, except leaves are if anything, a little redder, and it grows naturally in more of a tree form at maturity than does the Cistena. 4-5 ft., \$3.50; 5-6 ft., \$4.50.

P. glandulosa Doublepink; Doublepink Flowering Almond. (To 5 ft.) Beautiful double rose colored flowers, snuggling tight to the branches. Blooming in April and May. 2-3 ft., \$1.75; 3-4 ft., \$2.25.

P. tomentosa; Manchu Cherry (Nanking Cherry). (To 10 ft.) Large attractive shrub having beautiful pink blossoms, ripening into small red cherries of edible fruit. Will be more extensively used as it becomes better known. 3-4 ft., \$2.25; 4-5 ft., \$3.00.

P. triloba; Flowering Plum. (10 ft. or more.) A handsome, hardy, vigorous, large shrub or small tree with double pink flowers in April-May. Will succeed over a wide territory. Superior to the Flowering Almonds. 3-4 ft., \$3.00; 4-5 ft., \$4.00.

RHUS—SUMAC

Planted mostly in shrubbery borders for the luxurious effect of the pinnate foliage, the bright red autumn color, and the dense fruit-heads.

Rhus typhina laciniata; Cutleaf Staghorn Sumac. (To 10 ft. or more.) The leaflets are lacinately toothed, very delicate and fern-like. Leaves turn into an array of color in autumn, also clusters of crimson berries. Very rapid grower. 3-4 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$2.00; 5-6 ft., \$3.00.

ROSA—ROSE

A large genus of shrubs, furnishing many ornamental subjects.

Rosa foetida bicolor; Austrian Copper Rose. (To 6 ft.) One of the best of the brier roses. The flowers are coppery colored, shaded with bronze and yellow, very attractive. 2-3 ft., \$2.00; 3-4 ft., \$3.00.

R. grootendorst; Grootendorst Rose. (To 6 ft.) This is a splendid type of shrub rose, very much overlooked in landscaping. Blooms quite heavily from mid-summer to frost. May even be pruned or sheared for hedge purposes. Highly recommended. We have both the pink and red varieties—please specify color. 2-3 ft., \$1.75.

R. harisoni; Harison Yellow Rose. (To 6 ft.) Semi-double blooms of bright golden yellow. One of the best known and most used shrub roses in horticulture. 2-3 ft., \$1.75.

SALIX—WILLOW

Salix discolor; Pussywillow. (To 15 ft.) This is the popular Willow used so extensively by florists in winter. The silvery, silky catkins appearing in March, before the shrub leaves out, are very ornamental, either as an individual shrub or interspersed in a shrub border. 3-4 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$2.00.

SPIREA

Popular ornamental subjects for lawn and landscape planting. Spireas thrive in any good soil but require plenty of moisture and sunny exposure.

S. arguta; Garland Spirea. (To 6 ft.) Upright, hardy shrub, small bright green leaves covered with single white flowers April-May. We consider this Spirea much better than the popular Vanhoutte Spirea. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

S. frobel; Froebel Spirea. (To 4 ft.) Vigorous spreading grower. Bright pink flowers, May-June. Purplish tips in spring. Beautiful autumn colors. Very hardy. Used extensively, and a fine dwarf shrub. 18-24 in., \$1.25; 2-2½ ft., \$1.50.

S. thunbergi; Thunberg Spirea. (To 4 ft.) Low growing shrub with slender, spreading branches and feathery bright green foliage; snow-white flowers, blooming in late April. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

S. vanhouttei; Vanhoutte Spirea. (To 8 ft.) Commonly called Bridal Wreath. One of the best shrubs. Graceful habit of growth. Pure white flowers April-May. Blooms profusely. 3-4 ft., \$1.25; 4-5 ft., \$1.75.

SYMPHORICARPOS—SNOWBERRY

Grown for the ornamental fruits, as well as the foliage and attractive habit. Not particular as to soil.

Symporicarpos albus; Common Snowberry. (To 5 ft.) Attractive green foliage, pink flowers June-July. Large white fruit in clusters in autumn. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

S. chenaulti; Chenault Coralberry. (To 5 ft.) Sometimes called the Red Snowberry and Indian Currant. Hardy shrub, succeeds everywhere. Coral red berries in autumn and winter. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

SYRINGA—LILAC

As a vernacular name, Syringa is sometimes applied to the Mock Orange or Philadelphus. Lilacs are among the most popular ornamental shrubs. They thrive in fertile rather moist soils.

Syringa chinensis; Chinese Lilac. (To 9 ft.) Up right vigorous grower; medium lavender flowers in May. One of the best for general planting, for reasons of its free blooming qualities and hardiness. The best of the Liacs for hedge purposes. 3-4 ft., \$2.00; 4-5 ft., \$2.50.

S. villosa; Late Lilac. (To 8 ft.) Bushy compact grower, with large attractive leaves; pale pink flowers. 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

S. vulgaris alba; Common White Lilac. (10 to 12 ft.) The old fashioned common white Lilac. Good either for hedge or as individual specimen. 3-4 ft., \$1.75; 4-5 ft., \$2.25.

S. vulgaris purpurea; Common Purple Lilac. (10 to 12 ft.) The old fashioned common Lilac. Good either for hedge or as individual specimen. 3-4 ft., \$1.75; 4-5 ft., \$2.25.

S. vulgaris Common Lilac; French Hybrid Lijacs. (8 to 10 ft.) Attractive foliage, blooming after other varieties, rarely if ever failing in crop-bloom. The most desirable of all the lilacs. 2-3 ft., \$2.50; 3-4 ft., \$3.50; 4-5 ft., \$4.50.

Available in the following named varieties and sizes.

Belle de Nancy; double rose pink, white center. 3-4 ft.

Berryer; double clear mauve; early. 3-4 ft.

Chas. Joly; double reddish purple. 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Chas. X; single red; very popular. 3-4 ft.

General Sheridan; very double white; tall grower. 3-4 ft. and 4-5 ft.

Jacques Callot; single violet. 4-5 ft.

Marechal; double violet. 3-4 ft.

Mme. Lemoine; double white. 4-5 ft.

Pres. Carnot; double rosy-lavender. 3-4 ft.

TAMARIX—TAMARISK

Grown for ornament, as wind-breaks, and along the coast as they withstand salt spray. Necessary to every planting.

Tamarix hispida; Kashgar Tamarisk. (15 to 20 ft.) The best Tamarix for this climate. Feathery silvery-green foliage, with long panicles of lavender-pink flowers. Remaining in bloom throughout most of June and July. 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

VIBURNUM

Some of the viburnums are known as haws. They are amongst the most popular shrubs, and many of them assume attractive autumn colors. They make good bird refuges because of their autumn and winter fruits. They are not particular as to soil.

Viburnum dentatum; Arrowwood. (10 to 12 ft.) Very attractive foliage, with small white flowers blooming in May, followed by bluish-black fruit. 3-4 ft., \$2.25; 4-5 ft., \$3.00.

V. lantana; Wayfaringtree Viburnum. (10 to 15 ft.) Upright, attractive green leaves, single white flowers May. Bright red fruit changing to black. 2-3 ft., \$1.75; 3-4 ft., \$2.25.

▷ **V. lentago; Nannyberry.** (10 to 15 ft.) Large growing upright shrub, white flowers in May maturing to large blue-black fruit in fall. 3-4 ft., \$2.25; 4-5 ft., \$3.00.

V. opulus; European Cranberrybush Viburnum. (High Bush Cranberry.) (10 to 12 ft.) Well known hardy shrub. Single white flowers, April-May, followed by scarlet fruit hanging on until spring. 3-4 ft., \$2.25.

V. opulus Common Snowball; Common Snowball Viburnum. (10 to 12 ft.) Well known popular shrub. Blooms profusely. Large double white flowers, April-May. 2-3 ft., \$1.75; 3-4 ft., \$2.25.

V. trilobum; American Cranberry-bush Viburnum. (8 to 10 ft.) A handsome shrub with single white flowers in May, producing large bright scarlet and edible berries, lasting well into the winter. 3-4 ft., \$2.25.

V. pubescens; Downy Viburnum. (4 to 5 ft.) Excellent bushy shrub with slender upright branches; leaves fuzzy on underneath side, creamy white flowers in late June, producing black fruit. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

VINES

CAMPsis—TRUMPETCREEPER

Campsis radicans; Common Trumpetcreeper. (18 to 20 ft.) Upright, growing vine, with trumpet shaped scarlet flowers blooming in July and August. Does not cling as well as the Ivies and should have some trellis or support. 2 yr. No. 1, \$1.00 each.

CELASTRUS—BITTERSWEET

Celastrus scandens; American Bittersweet. Twining shrubs. Suitable for covering walls, trellises and the like. They thrive in common soils. Greenish white flowers in terminal racemes. Fruits in orange-yellow clusters, which remain all winter. 2 yr. No. 1, \$1.00 each. (Two or more plants needed, as one plant by itself will not fruit.)

CLEMATIS

Clematis prospers in fertile light loamy soil which is well drained.

Clematis jackmani; Jackman Clematis. (To 9 ft.) The well known vine, producing clusters of large purple flowers, from four to six inches across. A very beautiful and very popular vine. Does best on east fronts, prefers an acid soil, about half and half peat moss and sandy loam. 2 yr. field grown plants, \$2.00 each. Not available on mail orders, as these are potted plants.

Clematis paniculata; Sweetautumn Clematis. (To 30 ft.) The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September. Should be provided with a trellis or something to climb as soon as it starts its growth. 3 yr., \$1.50 each. (Clematis should not be set where the drip from the eaves falls upon it.)

EUONYMUS

Euonymus radicans coloratus; Purpleleaf Wintercreeper. (To 5 ft.) Long narrow leaves of deep green, tinged purple; highly colorful in fall and early winter. If planted on extreme north, almost evergreen. 2 yr. No. 1, \$2.00.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera japonica halliana; Halls Japanese Honeysuckle. (To 25 ft.) Rapid growing vine with beautiful foliage. Delightfully fragrant creamy white flowers. Makes a fine hedge or covering for walls or unsightly places. 2 yr. No. 1, \$1.00 each.

L. heckrottii Goldflame; Goldflame Honeysuckle. (To 20 ft.) A very hardy honeysuckle with large flame-coral trumpets lined with gold; fragrant after nightfall. Flowers the first year, reaching its full glory of bloom in early summer. Strong plants. \$1.25 each.

PARTHENOCISSUS

Generally known as the Ivy family. Tendril climbing plants. Grown for covering walls, fences and arbors. They thrive in any good soil.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia engelmanni; Engelmann Virginia Creeper. (30 to 40 ft.) A rapid growing vine clinging tightly to brick, stone or stucco walls and climbing to a great height. It is a very hardy vine, and rarely shows winter injury even in the far north. Three-year-old plants, \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per doz.

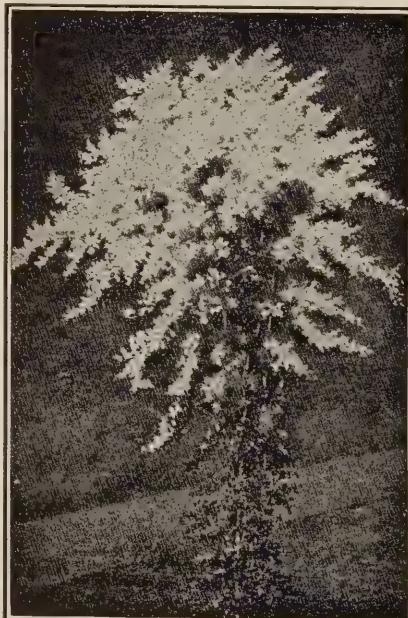
P. tricuspidata; Japanese Creeper (Boston Ivy). (40 to 50 ft.) Beautiful foliage in spring and summer, changing to crimson-scarlet in autumn. Clings tight to brick, stone or concrete walls. Succeeds best in this latitude on the north or east side. 3 yr., \$1.50 each.

POLYGONUM—FLEECEFLOWER

Polygonum baldschuanicum; Bokaravine Fleeceflower. (To 20 ft.) Also called Silver Lace Vine and Bride's Veil. A hardy climber of recent introduction from the mountains of Turkestan. It is of rapid growth, frequently attaining a height of 10 to 14 feet in one season, producing a mass of foamy white flowers. 2 yr. \$1.50 each.

WISTARIA

Wistaria frutescens; American Wistaria. (20 to 25 ft.) Large cylindrical clusters of lilac-purple flowers. Tall, vigorous climber. Propagated from blooming wood. 2 yr. No. 1, \$1.00 each.



FLEECEFLOWER—(Silver Lace Vine)

HEDGES

There are many plants that can be used as a hedge. The Privet hedge makes the most formal of any, and can be kept trimmed to any shape desired.

NOTE—Where we do the planting of hedges, add 50 per cent to these prices. Or 20¢ per foot, whichever is the greater.

	Size	Per 10	Per 100
Barberry (Japanese) Branched Seedlings	12-18 in.	\$4.50	\$40.00
Chinese Elm (see seedling prices on page 3)			
European Privet (English)	12-18 in.	3.50	30.00
European Privet (English)	18-24 in.	4.50	40.00
European Privet (English)	2-3 ft.	6.00	55.00
European Privet (Lodense)	12-15 in.	6.00	55.00
European Privet (Lodense)	15-18 in.	7.00	65.00
Russian olive	18-24 in.	1.40	13.50
Russian olive	2-3 ft.	2.25	20.00
Russian olive	3-4 ft.	3.25	30.00
Spirea Vanhoutte	18-24 in.	5.00	45.00

Bush Roses

These are all two year old, field grown, dormant plants. We contract western grown roses, which prove hardier in this climate. A trial order of these fine Roses will convince you of their merits.

All Roses on this page are \$1.65 each, \$18.00 per dozen.

AUTUMN. Rich autumn colors, burnt-orange and yellow; splashed red. Well shaped, very double; long, strong stems. Profuse bloomer.

CALEDONIA. One of the best whites; long buds, large, double, lasting blooms.

CHRISTOPHER STONE. One of the finest red roses; brilliant crimson-scarlet.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO. A very vigorous grower, full double blooms. The petals are distinctly two-tones, deep coppery pink inside and golden reverse. Highly recommended.

COUNTESS VANDAL. Two toned deep salmon pink, shading to lighter pink and creamy yellow at base of petals.

CRIMSON GLORY. An exceptionally fine rose of a lovely deep shade of velvety crimson. Ranked at or near the top of red roses; fascinating fragrance.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Excellent shape, glowing pink, very double and deep buds.

DUQUESA DE PENARANDA. A very effective color blend of apricot-orange and pink. A vigorous grower bearing a profusion of double blooms.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Long pointed pink bud with a glow of amber and a paler edge. Fine for cutting.

E. G. HILL. Great massive blooms of deep red, velvety on the inside.

ETOILE DE HOLLAND. Large, double blooms of rich velvety crimson.

GRENOBLE. If the name was shortened to "Noble" it would fully describe this Rose. Scarlet-red without shading.

JOANNA HILL. Vigorous and erect growing, with clean, healthy foliage. The long slender orange-yellow buds on long stems are ideal for cutting.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. High-centered, double ivory-white.

McGREDY'S IVORY. Fragrant, large, well-shaped flowers of creamy white.

McGREDY'S SCARLET. Large brilliant scarlet, shaded rose-pink.

McGREDY'S YELLOW. Fragrant, perfectly formed flowers of bright buttercup yellow.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. High-centered, perfectly formed buds and double blooms, that shade from shell-pink at the edges to buff and orange in the center.

MRS. E. P. THOM. Pure double yellow, blooms profusely, bushy grower.

MRS. SAM McGREDY. Low, compact bush of vigorous growth. Long pointed buds of scarlet-orange washed with copper and red, opening to rich apricot shaded with bronze. Sweet fragrance. Blooms profusely.

PICTURE. Perfectly formed buds of lovely warm pink, with undertones of salmon.

PINK RADIANCE. Medium shade of pink; large blossoms.

POINSETTIA. Long pointed buds, opening to large double flowers of bright unfading scarlet. Heavy bloomer.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. A combination of cerise-pink, flame-scarlet and yellow. Vigorous grower with large blooms and heavy stems. One of the finest of all roses.

RED RADIANCE. An old favorite; almost American Beauty red.

TALISMAN. Glowing golden yellow stained with copper-red and orange-rose on the inside of the petal.

THE DOCTOR. Large petaled, silvery-pink blooms. Intensely fragrant.

All Roses on this page are \$1.65 each, \$18.00 per dozen.

Residents of Colorado Be Sure and Add Sales Tax

Patented Everblooming Bush Roses

Because of the terms of sale SPECIFIED BY THE PATENT OWNERS, we give no mortality guarantees on any of the patented roses. No dozen rates except as noted.

ANGELS MATEU. (Plant Patent No. 174.) A striking tone of rich orange-rose; fully petaled, large flowers. Distinct blackberry fragrance; healthy dark green foliage on bushy plant. \$1.75 each.

BLANCHE MALLERIN. (Plant Patent No. 594.) A pure white rose with a live, satiny sheen. Truly a good white rose. \$2.00 each.

CHARLES MALLERIN. (Plant Patent No. 933.) A gorgeous rose with blooms of rich velvety crimson. A heavy bloomer and very fragrant. \$2.50 each.

★ CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG. (Plant Patent No. 455.) Long pointed buds of cerise-red, produced on strong, vigorous plants of free branching habit. Excellent for cutting and growing in popularity every year. Highly recommended. \$2.25 each.

★ CHRYSLER IMPERIAL. (Plant Patent No. 1167.) A.A.R.S. award winner 1953. Long tapering buds of rich vivid crimson enhanced by darker overtones of oxblood red. Very large flowers of forty to fifty petals. This rose should be in every collection. \$2.75 each.

ECLIPSE. (Plant Patent No. 172.) Streamlined long pointed yellow buds, often more than two inches long. Long stems and good cutting variety. \$1.75 each.

FIRST LOVE. (Plant Patent No. 921.) Long slender buds of dainty light rose pink; as its true magic pink unfolds, it opens into a lovely flower of artistically curved petals. \$2.25 each.

★ FORTY-NINER. (Plant Patent No. 792.) A.A.R.S. award, 1949. Its contrasting colors are startling in their brilliance, yet they blend together beautifully. Inside of petals a vivid Chinese-red, while the outside is a chrome-yellow, changing to straw-yellow. Colors are lasting and bright, and the long buds open to well shaped blooms. \$2.50 each.

GOLDEN SCEPTER. (Plant Patent No. 910.) Deep buds producing high centered full flowers of unfading yellow. Most popular since its introduction and sold extensively in floral shops. \$2.00 each.

HAPPINESS. (Plant Patent No. 911.) A brilliant red of outstanding quality. Flowers are of fine form; used extensively by florists as their leading red rose. Highly recommended. \$2.50 each.

★ HELEN TRAUBEL. (Plant Patent No. 1028.) A.A.R.S. award winner for 1952. A vigorous bushy plant producing large individual flowers shading from sparkling pink to luminous apricot, sometimes into rich bronzy-orange depending on weather conditions. A perfect cut flower since its blooms are produced one to a stem. Destined to be one of the finest of American roses. \$2.75 each.

★ KATHERINE T. MARSHALL. (Plant Patent No. 607.) A.A.R.S. award, 1944. Delightful deep coral-pink roses of rare beauty and delicate form. Pleasing fragrance. \$1.75 each.

★ LOWELL THOMAS. (Plant Patent No. 595.) Large, long pointed buds of clear canary yellow; strong stems on vigorous, compact, bushy plant. \$2.00 each.

★ MIRANDY. (Plant Patent No. 632.) First place winner of All America award for 1945. Deep maroon red, with long pointed buds, with deeper shadings. One of the darkest reds, flowers extremely sweet scented and pleasing. \$2.25 each.

★ MISSION BELLS. (Plant Patent Pending.) A.A.R.S. award, 1950. The buds are pointed and open into high-centered large flowers of deep glowing salmon, shading to clear shrimp-pink. Disease resistant vigorous coppery-green foliage. Very outstanding. \$2.25 each.

MME. HENRI GUILLOT. (Plant Patent No. 337.) A splendid rose, especially in bud form, of almost a cerise red, shading to a deep gold at base of petals, as it opens. Should be in every rose collection. \$2.00 each.

★ MOJAVE. (Plant Patent Pending.) A.A.R.S. award winner 1954. The color is a blend of salmon, apricot and orange; occasionally in cool weather the salmon changes to red and deeper orange. Strong grower with handsome buds, usually one flower to the stem. \$3.00 each.

NEW YORKER. (Plant Patent No. 823.) Large flowers of brilliant red with rose-red undertones, overlaid with rich velvety sheen. Plant is sturdy, upright and vigorous. A marvelous rose. \$2.00 each.

★ NOCTURNE. (Plant Patent No. 713.) A.A.R.S. award for 1948. Bright cardinal-red with darker crimson shadings. Large petalled flowers of good substance and pleasingly fragrant and long lasting. \$2.00 each.

OPERA. (Plant Patent No. 1017.) Long buds of rich red, shading to gold at base, opening to full flowers of flaming light scarlet. Highly recommended. \$2.00 each.

★ PEACE. (Plant Patent No. 591.) Lemon-yellow buds, edged with pink; opening to superb large flowers of creamy-white. This rose is rated by those who know, as the finest rose in commerce today. 1946 All America award winner. \$2.50 each; \$27.00 per dozen.

REX ANDERSON. (Plant Patent No. 335.) Probably the best white rose of today. Large, perfectly formed buds, opening slowly. Very sweet scented and ideal foliage. \$1.75 each.

ROSE OF FREEDOM. (Plant Patent No. 791.) City of Portland award winner, 1947. Extremely double, long-stemmed, currant-red blossoms, with delightful fragrance. Strong straight stems on a vigorous upright bush with abundant foliage. \$2.00 each.

**PATENTED ROSES CONTINUED
NEXT PAGE**

★ VARIETIES STARRED ARE THE ALL-AMERICAN ROSE WINNERS

Residents of Colorado Be Sure and Add Sales Tax

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

SHOW GIRL. (Plant Patent No. 646.) Rich deep Phlox-pink blooms on freely branching, upright plants. Beautiful long pink buds for cutting. \$2.00 each.

★ SUTTERS GOLD. (Plant Patent Pending.) A.A.R.S. award, 1950. Beautiful long pointed yellow buds, richly shaded with orange and red. Rich tea fragrance not found in any other yellow rose. \$2.25 each.

SYMPHONIE. (Plant Patent No. 958.) Very fragrant blooms of rich carmine rose. Long buds of deep heavy petals. \$2.50 each.

★ TALLYHO. (Plant Patent No. 828.) A.A.R.S. award, 1949. Beautifully formed, very double bi-color blossoms; dark pink petals with crimson red on reverse. Long stemmed and lasting blooms of spicy fragrance. \$2.00 each.

Floribundas and Polyanthas

These types of roses are a cross between baby ramblers and hybrid tea roses, blooming mostly in clusters; ideal for mass planting.

BETTY PRIOR. (Plant Patent No. 340.) Outside of petals dark pink; inside several shades lighter. Borne in large clusters on strong stems; very fragrant. \$1.65 each.

CAMEO. A polyantha type, producing masses of soft salmon pink flowers. An excellent variety. \$1.65 each; \$18.00 per dozen.

EUTIN. Large clusters of very double, deep red flowers on a vigorous mildew resistant bush. \$1.65 each.

★ FASHION. (Plant Patent No. 789.) A.A.R.S. award, 1950. Large clusters of continuous blooms of luminous coral or salmon pink flowers, overlaid with gold; opening with wavy, graceful petals. \$2.00 each; \$22.00 per dozen.

FLORODORA. Dainty cup shaped miniature flowers, of cinnabar-red with scarlet touches. Glossy foliage—highly recommended. \$1.65 each.

GARNETTE. Petite flowers extremely double, of about two inch size of deep garnet red, borne in large clusters. \$1.75 each.

GOLDILOCKS. (Plant Patent No. 672.) Profuse clusters of golden-yellow double blooms, on low, compact plants. \$1.75 each.

IMPROVED LAFAYETTE. Large clusters of bright glowing crimson. \$1.65 each; \$18.00 per dozen.

INDEPENDENCE. (Plant Patent No. 1036.) Very double large blossoms, of brilliant orange-scarlet; better described as fire cracker red. \$2.25 each.

★ LILIBET. (Plant Patent Pending.) A.A.R.S. winner for 1954. A lovely shade of pink, blooming perfectly shaped baby buds, many on single stems for small arrangements or corsages. Bushy plant of healthy foliage of medium height. \$2.50 each.

★ MA PERKINS. (Plant Patent No. 1143.) A.A.R.S. award winner 1953. Very free blooming strong plants, producing flowers of sweet fragrance. Blooms are a soft coral shell pink with suffusion of yellow. Very highly recommended. \$2.25 each.

MARIONETTE. (Plant Patent No. 569.) A sport of Pinocchio producing creamy yellow buds, opening to white. This is an excellent floribunda. \$1.75 each.

PIGMY GOLD. (Plant Patent No. 1114.) Dwarf plant with golden yellow flowers about one inch in diameter, appearing both in clusters and individually. \$1.75 each.

PIGMY RED. (P.R.R.) Striking new dwarf for borders, wall tops, edging beds and boxes. Flowers dark red with white center. \$1.65 each.

PINK GARNETTE. (Plant Patent No. 1120.) Extremely double pink flowers of about two inch size. Heavy blooming qualities. \$1.75 each.

PINOCCHIO. (Plant Patent No. 484.) An outstanding Floribunda, producing an abundance of pointed buds of salmon pink, flushed gold and opening in clusters of miniature roses of soft clear pink, \$1.75 each; \$19.00 per dozen.

POULSEN'S BEDDER. (Plant Patent Pending.) An outstanding new pink, producing masses of light ruffled rich pink flowers. \$1.75 each.

POULSEN'S YELLOW. Intensely fragrant semi-double flowers of coppery-yellow. \$1.65 each.

RED PINOCCHIO. (Plant Patent No. 812.) Masses of unfading clusters of rich carmine, gradually deepening as blooms open. Wild rose fragrance and vigorous and prolific bloomer. \$1.75 each.

ROCHESTER. (Plant Patent No. 131.) Long pointed buds of orange with carmine markings. Fragrant large flowers; reverse of petals orange-buff. Strong vigorous foliage. \$1.75 each.

SNOWBANK. (Plant Patent No. 279.) The dainty orange-buff buds open into exquisite blush-white blooms. Strong, bushy, ever-blooming plants for all summer bloom. \$1.75 each.

★ VOGUE. (Plant Patent No. 926.) A.A.R.S. award winner 1952. Many beautiful little flame-red buds borne in clusters of from three to ten, opening one after the other making an entire cluster of deep coral-pink. Plants of rather spreading habit and full of vigor. \$2.00 each.

WHITE PINOCCHIO. (Plant Patent No. 1010.) Fully double flowers of glistening white. Resembling its parent except in color. \$1.75 each.

★ WORLD'S FAIR. (Plant Patent No. 362.) A.A.R.S. winner, 1940. A truly great and beautiful Floribunda rose. Greatly admired by all who see it. Large clusters of velvety deep red, shading almost to black. Highly recommended. \$1.75 each; \$19.00 per dozen.

YELLOW PINOCCHIO. (Plant Patent No. 992.) A sturdy variety, growing a little taller than most of the floribundas, producing great masses of bloom of apricot yellow color. \$1.75 each.

★ VARIETIES STARRED ARE THE ALL-AMERICAN ROSE WINNERS

Residents of Colorado Be Sure and Add Sales Tax

Climbing Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY CLIMBER. An old standby, but still one of the most popular climbing roses. Large flowering type of American Beauty red. A profuse bloomer, especially after a favorable winter. \$1.50 each.

BLAZE. Undoubtedly the most popular climbing rose of the day. Never sufficient stock to meet the demand. Everblooming, bright scarlet of semi-double flowers blooming in clusters. \$1.65 each; \$18.00 per dozen.

CL. PEACE. (Plant Patent No. 932.) A climbing form of the very popular Peace rose as described on page 12. \$2.50 each.

CL. TALISMAN. Probably the most popular of the hybrid tea climbers and very showy in its copper-red and orange-rose coloring on the inside of the petals. \$1.50 each.

DOUBLOONS. (Plant Patent No. 152.) A profusion of large golden flowers literally cover the plant for a long period in June, with a striking pirate-gold color and spicy clean fragrance. \$2.00 each.

DR. J. H. NICOLAS. (Plant Patent No. 457.) Probably the only true everblooming climber, and then possibly more pillar type than climber. Large flowers of fully double rose-pink blooms. \$2.00 each.

NEW DAWN. Medium large flowers of apple-blossom pink; old rose fragrance and repeat bloomer. \$1.65 each; \$18.00 per dozen.

PAUL'S SCARLET. Probably the heaviest blooming and most dependable climbing rose in our listing. Huge clusters of semi-double scarlet blooms. Nearly always a sure bloomer after the first year. \$1.50 each.

IMPORTANT ROSE INFORMATION—PLEASE NOTE

Frequently a planting of roses will have one, two, three or even more roses out of a quantity planted that seem to be more backward than the balance. They were all planted by the same party, presumably the stock varied little in quality, they were all fertilized alike, watered in properly, etc.; yet one or more of these roses have failed to respond, whereas the balance are progressing nicely. Many things could cause the backwardness of those above mentioned, the usual one being lack of water. In many instances the rose appears dead and hopeless.

We have found from past experience that where you have a rose not responding properly, **IF YOU WILL TAKE THE NOZZLE OFF YOUR HOSE AND ALLOW A SLOW TRICKLE OF WATER ABOUT PENCIL SIZE TO SEEP AT THE BASE OF ANY BACKWARD PLANT FOR AN HOUR OR SO, AND REPEAT AGAIN IN FOUR OR FIVE DAYS**, in most instances you will be surprised how these plants will respond quickly and the buds swell and finally break into foliage. Normally it takes a lot of water to make roses respond properly. Frequently where roses have been planted a little on the shallow side with the bud at or slightly above the ground level, you are more apt to have these backward roses than where the bud is from two inches, to two and one-half inches under the ground level, which we consider the proper way to plant budded roses in this climate.

WE SUGGEST YOU TRY THIS SLOW TRICKLE ON YOUR ROSES BEFORE REPORTING THEM DEAD OR UNSATISFACTORY.

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE DENVER ROSE SOCIETY?

Anyone growing roses in the Denver area should join this most valuable society. Individual membership will cost you \$3.00 or husband and wife \$4.00 per year.

It is our opinion you will have a lot more pleasure out of growing roses by belonging to this organization for reasons too numerous to mention here. The fun in competing in a rose show is worth the dues in itself; not to mention the fellowship and education one gets from the various rose meetings, about eight to ten in number each year. You need not be an expert to benefit from membership in this organization. We will be glad to put you in touch with the secretary.

Peonies

NOT PREPAID BEYOND THE 4TH ZONE (600 MILES)

Fall orders for Peonies cannot be filled before October



Field of Peonies in Full Bloom

Fine, hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom, color and fragrance. They are at home in any climate or soil, but thrive best in a deep, rich, well-drained loam. They make a gorgeous display planted in beds, on the lawn, or planted singly along the walk or herbaceous border. The Peony is perfectly hardy and generally able to care for itself, but it does not follow that they enjoy neglect. Give them ample room in which to grow, keeping them free from weeds and grass, and they will amply repay all the care given. A word to beginners: Use no fertilizer of any kind on newly set Peonies. Don't be alarmed when you see your newly set Peonies begin to turn brown in July and appear to be quite dead in August. This is natural. They will be on hand again in the spring.

The following varieties embrace a wide range of color and will be found very satisfactory. Prices quoted are for strong divisions.

Fine old favorites for beds or border. They have a wide range of gorgeous colors and delightfully fragrant.

All Peonies herein listed \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per dozen

BARONESS SCHROEDER. Large globular flowers of delicate blush changing to pure white. Mid-season.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Ivory white with creamy white center. Very large. An extra fine peony.

FELIX CROUSSE. The well known brilliant light red. The leader among reds.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. A rare variety of great beauty. Exceedingly showy and of large size. Pure snowy white, flaked with small crimson spots at center. Finest white in cultivation.

KARL ROSENFIELD. Rich velvety crimson. Large globular flower. A popular red.

MONS. JULES ELIE. The peerless pure pink. Broad reflexing guards with a high pyramidal body. One of the largest, handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts in existence.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA. Decoration Day red. Large early blooms of vivid crimson. Prefers slight shade.

PRESIDENT TAFT. (Reine Hortense.) Among the best of all peonies. Large full flower, delightfully fragrant. Color a delicate shell pink. A vigorous free bloomer.

ROSEA SUPERBA. Fine, full rosy pink. Extra choice flower. Very free and early bloomer.

THERESE. Rich satiny pink flowers of large size, produced in large quantities. Mid-season bloomer.

WALTER FAXON. Mid-season. Vivid deep pink with slight salmon shading.

(NOTE—There is a very general impression that peonies must be set in the fall. This is a bit of nonsense. If peony stock has been dug in the fall and held over winter in damp storage they will do fully as well when set in the early spring.)

Residents of Colorado Be Sure and Add Sales Tax

PERENNIALS

Hardy Perennial and Rock Garden Plants
Prepaid at prices quoted
except as noted

STRONG FIELD-GROWN PLANTS
(R. G. Indicates Rock Garden Plants)

No flower garden is complete without a collection of these most valuable plants. With a little care they may be selected so as to give a continuous supply of flowers from early spring to autumn frosts. They require far less care than the annuals or bedding plants, and may be used to good advantage to fill odd corners, along fences, and to screen unsightly objects. They are perfectly hardy, and yet for winter they should have a slight covering of leaves or other litter. Care should also be taken to prevent pools of water standing on them during winter.

ACHILLEA—YARROW

Yarrows are grown in borders and the smaller species in rock-gardens and bloom in the spring and summer, often lasting until autumn. They are of easy culture.

Achillea filipendulina; Fernleaf Yarrow. (3 to 4 ft.) Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers, finely cut foliage. Blooms last dried all winter. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

ALTHEA—HOLLYHOCKS

Althea rosea; Hollyhocks. (4 to 6 ft.) Double flowered, strong field roots. As a background in large borders or beds of the lower herbaceous plants, there is nothing better. Separate colors—Red, Pink, Yellow, White, Buff, Black, Lilac, Maroon. 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

ARMERIA

Armeria is valuable for its continuous blooming qualities, and noted for its long, slender foliage.

Armeria—Glory of Holland. Clear, deep pink flowers on straight sturdy stems, 18 to 24 inches in height, blooming profusely from June to October. Flowers are quite large for this family. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

ASCLEPIAS—MILKWEED

Asclepias tuberosa; Butterfly Milkweed. Brilliant orange flowers producing decorative seed pods. Blooms in July; 18 inches high. 50c each.

AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE

Columbines are favorites in the rock-gardens and the perennial border. They thrive in light sandy loam.

Aquilegia coerulea; Colorado Columbine. (2 ft.) Large blue flowers with long spurs, center creamy white. Best of the Columbines. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

A. Crimsonstar. This remarkable novelty combines all the charm of the ordinary Aquilegia with other qualities, which make it most effective as a garden plant. Its flowers are very large with crimson sepals and spurs, and white petals; an entirely new color in Columbines. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

A. Scott Elliott Hybrids. Wonderful colors of long spurred Columbines of many shades. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

BABYBREATH

(See *Gypsophila*)

BLEEDINGHEART

(See *Dicentra*)

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Chrysanthemum maximum; Alaska Daisy. (2 ft.) Immense snow-white flowers, 4 in. in diameter. Blooms through the season. One of the best daisies grown. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

C. maximum; Diener's Double. Large semi-double blossoms, lasting over a long blooming period. Foliage finely cut or lacinated. Height 2 ft. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

C. maximum; Colorado Shasta Daisy. Immense white flowers from four to six inches across with long stems and few if any side branches. Truly a marvelous daisy. Height 30 inches. Strong divisions 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen. One year clumps with earth attached (not available on parcel post orders), \$1.25 each.

DWARF AZALEA MUMS

This type of Chrysanthemum will give more satisfaction for the money invested than perhaps any other listing in our catalogue. They are a constant source of pleasure through their entire blooming period; and can be used practically any place in the garden, although sun is preferred.

Amelia; Cushion or Azalea Mums. Dwarf growing type of Mums, blooming from July until frost. Very popular and indispensable to the garden. Can supply in pink, white, bronze and yellow. 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen. (Whole clumps in earth, \$1.00 each, but not available by Parcel Post.)

(Perennials continued next page.)

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

We can highly recommend all the following varieties of Hardy Chrysanthemums. This list represents the best of many varieties we have tried out in the past few years.

Following varieties 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen, except as noted. (All varieties herein listed can be furnished locally in clump form with earth attached from 75c to \$1.25 each, according to varieties. Not available on Parcel Post orders.)

Alabaster. Large white, beautifully shaped blossoms, slightly incurved; center a light cream. None better in the whites. Height 2 ft. 75c each.

Autumn Lights. An early, free blooming variety, medium sized flowers of reddish-bronze. Dwarf. 75c each.

Aviator. Remarkable rich copper red of pompon type; vigorous growing habit. October. Height 2 ft.

Bronze Butter. A very large Mum with the curved petals of deep copper-yellow. Unique in formation and highly recommended. Height 30 inches. \$1.00 each.

Bronze Freida. Large broad petalled mum of burnt orange maturing to rust orange. Height 20 inches. 75c each.

Caliph. Deepest velvet red as the flower opens. Older blooms shade to a lighter color, making it a very attractive variety. One of the very best of the reds, and of medium height. One year plants 75c each.

Charles Nye. Fine deep golden yellow; two and one-half inch rounded blooms. Height 2 feet. 75c each.

Daily Express. Opening as an orange-red shade, maturing to soft, orange-bronze with yellowish center. Flowers extremely large, 3 to 3½ inches; larger by disbudding. Height 20 to 24 inches. \$1.00 each.

Flicka. (Originated by the U. S. Experimental Station at Cheyenne, Wyoming.) A splendid mid-season bloomer of double flowers, color rose and buff, pompon type. Extremely dwarf and excellent for a border plant. One year plants 75c each.

Gold Standard. Fine large deep golden blossoms; slightly incurved petals. Blooms four inches or more across. Plants of medium height. None finer in this color. One year plants \$1.00 each.

Hidatsa. (Originated by the U. S. Experimental Station at Cheyenne, Wyoming.) Deep garnet red color in bud as it opens; as the flowers get fully developed, fading to a mulberry red. Quite dwarf, and a valuable addition to any Chrysanthemum list. One year plants 75c each.

Huntsman. Bright orange scarlet overlaid with bronze tints. October. 2 ft. 75c each.

Red Gold. A very fine blending of red and gold giving a bright orange-bronze effect. Pompon type. Blooms late September. Height 2 ft.

Red Velvet. Admirable double mum of rich velvety crimson, freely produced on upright plants. Early October. 2 ft.

Remembrance. Deep ruby carmine of medium sized blooms. Early October. 2 ft. 75c each.

Salute. A striking reddish-purple that certainly attracts attention in any garden. Late September. 18 inches. 75c each.

September Bronze. Shapely little pompon blossoms of golden-bronze. Always in bloom by mid-September. Height 18 inches.

September Dawn. Bright lively pink, retaining an even depth of color over a long period. Late September. 2 ft. 75c each.

Sunapee. Golden yellow, blooming in early September. Very popular. Height 20 inches. 75c each.

Sutcliffe. Deep golden yellow blossoms, slightly incurved petals. Flowers 3½ inches across and plants attaining a height of about 18 to 24 inches. \$1.00 each.

The Moor. Brilliant amaranth-crimson of rich intense color. Flowers about 2½ inches across. Height 2 ft.

Vivid. A very striking and effective variety, color a rosy crimson or amaranth shade, new to the earlier flowering Chrysanthemums. Blooms in September.

CLEMATIS

Clematis recta; Ground Clematis. (2 ft.) Produces fragrant pure white flowers in showy clusters during June and July. Excellent for cut flower purposes. Blooms in June and again in August. A very much overlooked perennial. 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

COLUMBINE

(See Aquilegia)

COREOPSIS

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. (2 ft.) Large yellow daisy-like flowers. June and July. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

DELPHINIUM—LARKSPUR

Delphinium Belladonna, "The Heavenly Blue" Delphinium. Flowers on long spikes, sky-blue and good for cutting. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

D. Bellamosa. Very similar to the above, only of a dark blue color. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

D. Pacific Giant Hybrids, White. The finest of the Delphiniums we have yet tried; we offer the white only that have been segregated from this group, ninety per cent of which are double. \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.

D. Pacific Giant Hybrids, (Mixed blue shades.) No group of Delphiniums are finer than these colors. Many shades from light blue through the orchid shades, to very deepest blue. 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

DIANTHUS—PINK

Dianthus barbatus; Sweetwilliam. (R. G.) (15 in.) An old favorite, which needs no description. Mixed colors. 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

D. caryophyllus; Hardy Carnation. (To 30 in.) We can supply these in mixed colors ranging from pale pink to deepest red. Flowers average 2 inches across, and are identical to the regular Carnations only smaller blooms. 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

D. plumarius; Grass Pink. (R. G.) (12 in.) This is the only carnation pink we can truly recommend as being hardy. Delightfully fragrant. Mixed colors. 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

DICENTRA—BLEEDINGHEART

Dicentra spectabilis; Bleedingheart. (18 in.) Graceful sprays of heart-shaped pink and white flowers. 3-5 eye plants, \$1.25 each.

DICTAMNUS—DITTANY

Dictamus albus; Gasplant Dittany. (To 3 ft.) Pink flowers in long terminal racemes. Very fragrant and lasting. 50c each.

DRYOPTERIS—WOODFERN

Dryopteris filixmas; Malefern. (R. G.) Grows in partly shaded situations. The large fronds form a vase-like cluster about the crown and are of durable texture and nearly evergreen. It retains, therefore, its splendid appearance throughout the season. Medium size, 75c each; large size, \$1.00 each.

FERNS (Hardy)

(See Dryopteris)

GAILLARDIA

Gaillardia aristata; Perennial Gaillardia. (2½ ft.) Blooms all summer. Flowers deep red with yellow border. 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

GYPSOPHILA

Gypsophila paniculata Double; Double Babybreath. (3 ft.) A double form of Gypsophila, which is used in bouquet work and which dries perfectly for winter use. \$1.25 each.

HIBISCUS—ROSEMALLOW

Hibiscus palustris; Common Rosemallow. (5 ft.) Very large, single blossoms. Colors—Red, Pink and White, mixed. 50c each.

HOLLYHOCK

(See Althea)

IRIS

Iris ochroleuca; Yellowband Iris. Plant attaining 3 ft. height; differing from the German Iris by flat instead of rounded blossoms, with similar falls. Producing two and three flowers per spike, and valuable for cutting. We have both the white and yellow varieties. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

KNIPHOFIA—TORCHLILY

Kniphofia elegans; Hotpoker Torchlily (Redhotpoker). (2½ ft.) Long slender foliage like the Hemerocallis family. Flowers in tall, dense spikes of brilliant red; slender trumpet-like flowers pointing downward. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

LARKSPUR

(See Delphinium)

LILIUM—LILY

Lilium regale; Regal Lily. Flower stems are slender and flexible but tense as steel and from 2 to 4 feet tall, covered with dense narrow foliage and crowned with a profusion of funnel-shaped blooms, the outside of which are streaked brown and shading off to pink. The inside is flushed yellow in center, shading off to pure white at the outer edge. Sweet scented. Same shape and size as an Easter Lily. 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

LUPINUS—LUPINE

Lupinus polyphyllus; Russel Hybrids; Washington Lupine. (3 ft.) Flowers borne on long spikes; blossoms pea shaped. Should be planted where there is plenty of moisture. Blooms in June and July. Mixed colors, from white through yellow, bronze, reds and deepest blues. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

MYRTLE
(See *Vinca*)**PAPAVER—POPPY**

Papaver orientale; Oriental poppy. (4 ft.) This poppy is perfectly hardy. Its large, orange-scarlet flowers make it one of the most showy of all plants. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. (For best results should be planted in fall.)

PEONIES
(See Page 15)**PHLOX**

Phlox paniculata; Summer Phlox. (2 to 4 ft.) 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen. Clumps with earth attached, 75c and \$1.00. Varieties as follows:

Africa. (30 in.) Brilliant carmine-red, with deeper eye. Nice shaped flower heads of large, compact florets.

Brilliant. Large trusses of brilliant crimson with darker eye.

Charles Curtis. (30 in.) Fine sunset red, strong grower.

Chieftain. (2 ft.) Of medium height, color deep crimson.

Daily Sketch. (3 ft.) Extra large trusses of large individual florets. Color, light salmon-pink with crimson eye.

Dixie. (30 in.) A bright orchid-pink with large heads; remarkably disease resistant foliage.

Leo Schlageter. (30 in.) Brilliant scarlet with orange cast.

Mary Louise. (30 in.) Pure snow-white heads; individual florets extra large and very fragrant. Prolific bloomer.

Miss Lingard. Immense white flower heads; early bloomer and disease resistant.

R. P. Struthers. (30 in.) Rosy-carmine with claret-red eye. One of the most satisfactory varieties.

Salmon Glow. Lively flame pink with salmon shades, with light colored center.

San Antonio. (30 in.) Brilliant red with plum-red shadings.

World Peace. Large pure white, strong vigorous grower.

PAINTED DAISY

(See *Pyrethrum*)

PINKS—HARDY CLOVE

(See *Dianthus*)

POPPY

(See *Papaver*)

PLATYCODON—BALLOONFLOWER

Platycodon grandiflorum; Balloonflower. (2½ ft.) Differing from Campanula chiefly in the opening of the caps. Flowers deep blue, open bell-shaped, to 2 inches across, solitary. June-July. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

PYRETHRUM—CHRYSANTHEMUM

Pyrethrum coccineum Double; Double Painteddaisy. (18 in.) Mixed colors; all do not bloom double. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

SCABIOSA—SCABIOUS

Scabiosa caucasica; Caucasian Scabiosa. (2 ft.) Pleasing lavender fringed flowers, with the customary pincushion center. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SWEET WILLIAM

(See *Dianthus*)

TORCHLILY (REDHOTPOKER)

(See *Kniphofia*)

TROLLIUS—GLOBEFLOWER

Trollius; mixed colors. Globe shaped yellow to orange flowers, useful for cutting and for rock gardens. Should be planted in shady or semi-shady areas. 75c each.

VERONICA—SPEEDWELL

Veronica incana; Woolly Speedwell. Very useful for rock gardens, attaining a height of about one foot. Gray-green foliage bearing spikes of beautiful blue flowers. 50c each.

VINCA—PERIWINKLE

Vinca minor; Common Periwinkle. Trailing evergreen. Flowers lilac-blue. Good ground cover. Sometimes called Myrtle. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SPRING BLOOMING—FALL PLANTED BULBS

We will have above fall Dutch bulbs available in proper season, including the following items: Darwin Tulips, Parrot Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Nar-cissus, Daffodils, Crocus, Grape Hyacinths, Snowdrops and Scillas.

If you will contact us after August 1st, we can then advise you what varieties we will have in stock, as well as prices on same and approximate delivery date.

NOW-KEEP BUGS AWAY with JUST ONE SPRAY!

it's as easy as watering!



Simply Use ISOTOX Garden Spray

- on flowers and shrubs
- around your home
- on your lawns

This year don't let bugs ruin your garden and your disposition. NEW, IMPROVED ISOTOX Garden Spray is what you need to keep many pests out of your garden and away from your home.

ISOTOX Spray kills chewing and sucking insects on flowers—harmful lawn insects such as grubs, wireworms, chiggers, ticks, aphis, red-spiders, ants, flies and mosquitoes—and many other irritating pests around lawn and dwelling areas. A heavy dose gives lasting results.

8 oz., \$1.75 Each; 16 oz., \$2.95
Add postage up to third zone only, 25c.



SPRAY-ETTE Garden Hose Sprayer

Spray this easy way: The ORTHO SPRAYETTE, attached to your garden hose, saves work and prevents human error. It automatically mixes the water with the ORTHO insecticide or fungicide in proper proportion, and is equivalent to one and one-half gallons of liquid spray. ORTHO nozzle is adjustable for spraying up, down or sideways. Makes spraying easy as watering.

(Any spray applicator that has been used for weed control with 2, 4-D base should never be used for any other purpose. Buy another SPRAY-ETTE and use only for weed control.)

\$2.95 each. Extra bottles (without top) 35c each. Add 15c for mailing.



Fertilize your garden — easy as watering



ORTHO-GROW Liquid

Plant Food serves as a complete balanced fertilizer for flowers, trees, shrubs and lawn. Easy to apply with the ORTHO Lawn Sprayer—just attach to your garden hose and spray.

Lawn Sprayer \$3.75 ea.

Postage to third zone only, 35c.

16 oz. bottle, 90c; 32 oz. bottle \$1.50

Add postage up to third zone only, 35c.

Just what a rose needs to stay healthy!



Now it's easy to keep your roses lovely! Simply carry ORTHO Rose Dust around your garden and dust

whenever pests or plant diseases appear. Controls chief insects and diseases that afflict roses. Easy to use—in "pump-action" duster.

8 oz. cylinder, \$1.00; 1 lb. refill, \$1.25
Add postage up to third zone only, 20c.

ORTHORIX

A fine year-round spray for control of summer problems such as powdery mildew, black spot, rust, and red spider mites, and dormant problems such as scab, San Jose scale and blight.

Also an excellent soil corrective.

16 oz. bottle, \$1.00

32 oz. bottle, \$1.65

Postage to third zone only, 35c.



ORTHO MALATHON "50" SPRAY



The new wonder insecticide; kills aphids, red spiders, thrips, mealy bugs, scales, crawler scales and many other types of insects. Recommended for control of clover mites and can be sprayed indoors.

4 oz. bottle, \$1.00

8 oz. bottle, \$1.95

Add postage up to third zone only, 25c.

Use just once — kills ugly weeds for months



TRIOX not only kills weeds but sterilizes soil, prevents plant growth for from one to two years. Ideal for destroying weeds in patios, brick walks, driveways, etc. Easy to apply with sprinkling can. Follow label directions and cautions.

32 oz. can, \$1.25

Add postage up to third zone only, 35c.

Keep Your Lawn Weed-Free



For broad-leaved weeds spray with improved WEED-B-GON—won't harm hardy grasses. Also controls poison oak and poison ivy and certain other bushy growths. Apply with sprayer or sprinkling can.

16 oz. can, \$1.50

Add postage up to third zone only, 25c.

Residents of Colorado Be Sure and Add Sales Tax

**Better Watering — Better Gardens
With the New
THOMAS IRI-GATOR**

Designed to provide deep-root watering—
Induces quicker growth, more blooms—
Eliminates soil erosion and exposed roots—
3 times faster than sprinkler, nozzle or soaker—
Doesn't wet leaves to invite plant diseases—
Saves water, saves time, saves trouble—
Rust-proof, break-proof, fool-proof—

THE IRI-GATOR IN ACTION

This scientifically engineered watering instrument contains an intricate series of baffles which changes destructive hose pressure into a gentle, aerated flow that quickly penetrates deep into the soil, providing deep watering.

\$1.50 each. Add 15c for postage.



For less mortality, for better growing, and for better all around results we strongly recommend this sensational plant food!

A clean odorless powder or salt, instantly soluble in water. Easy to apply! Every gardener should always have this on hand. Full and simple directions on every package; highly recommended for the planting of roses, evergreens, flowering shrubs and perennials. Also recommended for foliage feeding by simply spraying on the leaves of any backward or sick plant; it will do wonders!

1 lb., \$1.25—Add 20c for postage up to third zone only.
2 lb., \$2.35—Add 30c for postage up to third zone only.
5 lb., \$4.50—Add 40c for postage up to third zone only.

HOWMAN-ALDRIN

GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

Contains the new insecticidal discovery, Aldrin; gives the best result of anything yet tried for control of grasshoppers. One pint controls two acres.

Price—\$2.75 per pint. Add 15c for postage.

GREEN THUMB GLOVES

Dirt-repellant, long-wearing gloves, made of soft chamois-colored fabric, impregnated with vinyl that keeps out dirt and assures long wear. An absolute necessity for the woman gardener.

\$1.00 postpaid.

DAHLIAS

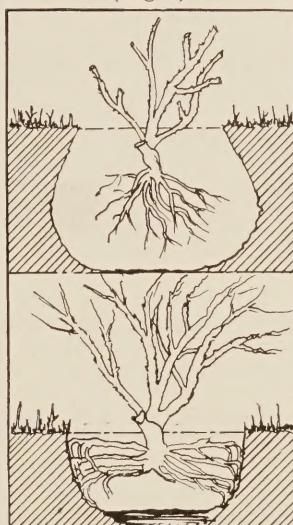
Undoubtedly many of our customers have noted the omission of dahlias from our catalog. It is with regret that we no longer grow or sell dahlias, which were made so popular by W. W. Wilmore dating back to 1886. This has been anything but a profitable part of our business for the past ten years and for this reason we are giving up the growing of dahlias for the future. Since the expansion of our nursery business has made it next to impossible to do proper growing of this item—much to our regret. Prospective dahlia customers may place their orders direct with R. T. Davis, Wheatridge, Colorado, as he has a large selection of varieties and we are sure can take care of you equally as well as we have in the past. (Mrs. R. T. Davis is a daughter of the late W. W. Wilmore.)

HOW TO PLANT AND TRIM ROSES

The top illustration to the right shows the correct way of planting a rose. It also shows the way a rose should be cut back when planted. The bottom illustration shows the improper way to plant a rose. Please note that the knob or bud in the top illustration, as well as the forks of the plant, are slightly under the ground level. The bud of a grafted rose should always be planted from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches under the ground level, preferably the latter figure. The bottom illustration shows this bud planted above ground, and of consequence a perfect chance of freezing out over the first winter. Also note the crowded condition of the roots which are not allowed to expand normally, as well as the hard pan at the bottom of the hole, which should be loosened for better root action. Too shallow planting in a large per cent of the cases is the cause of the plant freezing out and suckers coming from the roots and "going to the wild rose" as it is so commonly called.

At least in Colorado, roses should never be pruned or trimmed back in the fall; either climbers or bush roses. Any cutting back of roses should be done about the time the growth starts in the spring, and then remove the dead wood only, except in bush roses, where they've gone through a favorable winter and considerable live wood is still on the plant; it is then advisable to cut back to about six or eight inches above the ground.

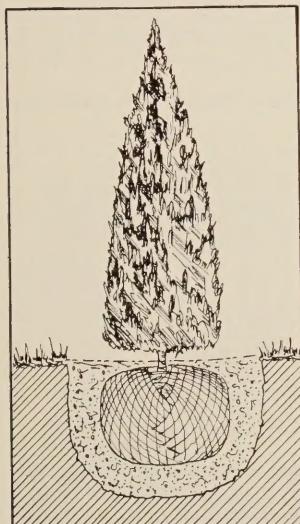
Watering, fertilization and cultivation, outside of good stock to start with, are perhaps the most vital factors in the production of good blooms. Cow fertilizer is the safest to use, and deep irrigations as shown in the last paragraph of "How To Plant Evergreens" is advisable. The soil should be frequently aerated by deep hoeing or cultivation, but not until the ground is sufficiently dried out after watering.



(Right)

(Wrong)

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS



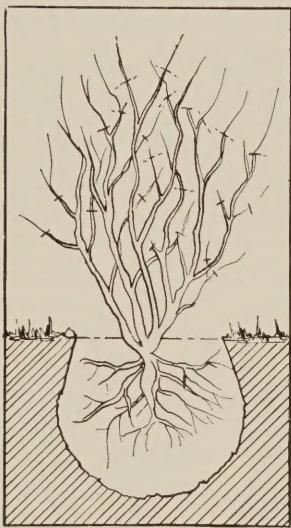
From the illustration on the left, you will note the dug hole is somewhat deeper and wider than the depth and width of the ball respectively. This is necessary so that good, loose, well pulverized soil can be underneath the evergreen as well as around it. The tree should be set an inch or so lower than the ground level, or so the top of the burlap is barely under the ground level. The slight cup around the tree will then serve as a water basin for future watering purposes. Avoid making this too pronounced however.

Be sure the evergreen is properly set before attempting to fill in the soil around the tree. Wherever possible, it is advisable to place the end of the hose down in the hole near the bottom of the tree before filling in the soil. After the fill in, to a height somewhat higher than ground level, turn on the water. After the water rises above the soil, pull out the hose and allow the water to seep away, which it will gradually. This method of planting will eliminate any air pockets. It is advisable to add a little extra soil on top afterwards. This will stop the baking around the

tree. **Do not remove the burlap, or use fertilizer.**

Deep irrigation on evergreens, of a slight dribble for several hours, is preferable to the regular sprinkling method and should be done every week to ten days, according to weather conditions.

SHRUB PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS



The main thing in planting shrubs is a hole deep enough and wide enough to accommodate the normal spread of the roots without crowding; as well as proper pruning of the shrub after installation.

You will note by the illustration on the left, the hole has been dug to accommodate the roots properly without crowding, with sufficient space below the roots so they do not come in contact with what we call "hard pan." Also note the forks of the shrub are slightly under the ground level. The dotted lines indicate where the shrub should be cut back and still maintain the shape of the shrub. While cutting the entire shrub back to a straight line or flat top would serve the purpose of reducing the top in proportion to what the root system has been reduced, it nevertheless is not the proper way of trimming a shrub, as they should be rounded out and not flat across the top, which is an unnatural way of their growing. Of course in hedges, we shear them flat, which is the way they are supposed to be.

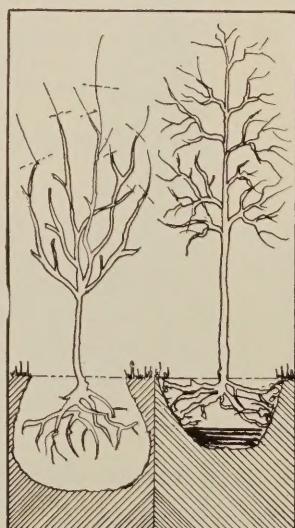
In watering the shrub after planting, the end of the hose placed in the bottom of the hole and treated in the same way as instructed under evergreen planting, is preferable to any other method, since this does away with any possible air pockets.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREES AND FRUIT TREES

You will note by the two illustrations on the right, the tree on the extreme right is not planted properly, in that the hole is entirely too small, and the tree planted too shallow, with the roots too near the surface; the hard firm soil again in evidence is not being removed.

Also note that even in trees, they should be trimmed properly before or immediately after planting, as represented by the dotted line in the first figure on the right. Pruning, probably has more to do with a tree getting started right than any other feature, with the possible exception of proper planting. Both fruit trees and shade trees should be watered in most thoroughly, and again we recommend the method used in evergreens; with the hose put in the bottom of the hole after the tree is set, and the dirt then filled in to a slight mound. After turning on the water and the earth has settled properly, a slight cup or depression should be in evidence for future water basin.

In setting fruit trees, all will show a more or less decided knob or offset, some little distance above the roots. This should always be placed from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches below ground level in the planting, as this is the very vital part of all fruit trees, and should not be exposed to the elements but kept moist at all times. Avoid the use of at least animal fertilizers in the planting of all trees and shrubs; except where one actually has poor soil; then a slight application on the surface after the tree or shrub has been set, may be applied and worked into the soil. Future waterings will then take the food qualities in solution, down around the roots, without the danger of burning them.



Right

Wrong

FALL OR WINTER CARE OF TREES

Due to the arid and peculiar climate that exists throughout the Plains Area, it is of vital importance that trees, shrubs and evergreens be given special attention before going into Winter.

In this region we usually have long dry Falls after the trees have defoliated, and as a rule the tendency is to forget to water the various items in our landscaping. This is of great importance where we have had little, if any, Fall moisture from the skies. Consequently not only the trees and shrubs, but even the perennials are almost sure to suffer, and freeze back or Winter-killed entirely, if added moisture is not supplied to get them properly soaked for withstanding the rigors of Winter;—and thus avoid what is known as "dry-freezing" or winter-kill.

Some thirty days or more after you have put away your hose for the season, is about the right time to bring it out and thoroughly soak everything up again. Remove the nozzle from the hose, using the open end, and on normal sized trees and evergreens allow a stream of water about pencil size, to run at or near the base of the tree for two or three hours. On larger trees this should be repeated by moving the hose from time to time to a new location on the opposite sides of the tree. Shrubs and perennials of course treated in the same manner, but with smaller running time—possibly an hour or less, according to size of the plant or shrub. This slow method of watering permits seepage deep into the ground, down around the roots where it does the most good, and where it will last well into the winter. The nearer one can anticipate when the ground is going to freeze up, and get your watering done just ahead of that time,—the better your stock will come out in the Spring.

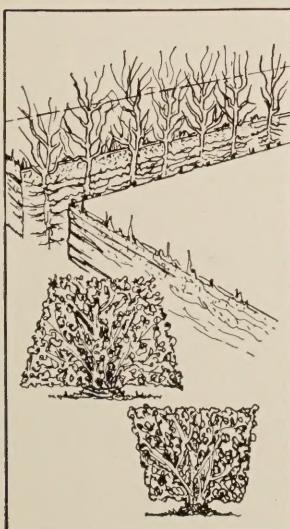
PROPER PLANTING and TRIMMING of PRIVET HEDGES

Trench for all hedges should be dug deeper and wider than necessary for the depth and spread of the roots, respectively. A trench is always preferable to digging holes for the individual plants; which should be placed with the forks or crown slightly under the ground level. Only well pulverized good soil should be placed back around the roots, and flooding method to water in properly when the hedge line is completed. Fill should be made so there will be a slight sump for future irrigation. Do not allow grass or sod to grow into your hedge. Keep the area well defined, and obstacles of this kind removed at all times.

The top illustration on the left shows the position of a hedge after installation. Note line indicating the proper cut back on all hedges after planting. The easiest and best way to accomplish this is a stout cord stretched along the hedge, cutting back all above the cord, and thus an even height along the entire hedge.

Some side trimming is usually necessary also on each shearing. This is vitally necessary to get a thick established growth at the base and on the sides. If this is not done, a lanky, leggy hedge develops, which does not add to the beauty of any planting. The more a hedge is sheared through the growing season, the better it develops, and of consequence, the more beautiful it becomes. Again on hedge, it is most vital to see it is well watered and kept well watered at all times for best results. Deep irrigation or flooding again is preferable over the sprinkling method.

The center figure at the left shows the proper way to trim a hedge after it has developed somewhat, and should be kept trimmed in approximate shape as shown—slightly narrower at the top than at the base. The bottom figure is a good example of an improperly trimmed hedge, as it is narrower at the base than at the top. This is readily seen, since heavy rains, or in certain instances, heavy snows, will have a tendency to pull apart and flatten out the branches where the hedge is not slightly narrower at the top than at the base.



Our Landscape Department

We wish to call to the attention of all our customers or prospective customers, our landscaping department. We have at your disposal, men who are experienced and qualified for consultation on the individual problems relating to each and every planting, as hardly any two homes are alike. These men are capable, after seeing the various lines of the home and placement of the building in relation to its position on the property, to suggest not only the proper materials to be used, but also the proper positions that same should be placed to completely harmonize with the architecture of the building.

We stand ready at all times, in Denver or vicinity, to draw plans at a reasonable fee, for a complete planting, and submit same for your approval. We have landscaped many of Denver's finest homes and these satisfied customers are our greatest asset; consequently, we feel it will be to your advantage to figure with us in the landscaping of your home.

We have a large stock from which to make your selections and for which we make no extra charge. There is no obligation on your part in the event we are unable to satisfy you with our suggestions on the proposed planting. However, we feel certain you will find—when considering our reliability—prices, service, and fine quality of material to be used, that we can take care of you as satisfactorily and economically as anyone could desire.

A telephone call to HArrison 4-5584 will bring one of these men, who will gladly consult with you, on any problems or advice relating to your landscaping.